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LIBERAL LABOUR CO-OPERATION.

ARRANGEMENT ON THE COAL MINES BILL.

PART ONE TO BE POSTPONED FOR TIME BEING.

MR. GARVIN'S APPEAL.

London, Feb. 4.
Hopes of a more practical co-operation between the Government and the Liberal Party are engendered by the announcement that an arrangement has been reached with Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberal leaders whereby the Government have agreed to postpone Part One of the Coal Mines Bill, which deals with the marketing of coal, until the other sections of the Bill have been disposed of.

It is in regard to the marketing proposals that there is Liberal opposition while on the other sections, dealing with the hours of work, a National Wages Board, and amalgamations there is substantial agreement on the Government and Liberal benches.

The Government rely upon Liberal support to defeat the Conservative opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Graham's Outlook.

Mr. W. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, announced the arrangement when the House of Commons went into committee on the Bill to-day.

He said the Government attached the very greatest importance to part one of the Bill and they did not yield one inch of it in its present form.

One of the advantages of the postponement, however, would be that they could direct their minds to a further analysis of the proposals and do their best to secure an agreement with the Liberal views.

The Conservatives opposed the procedure which, however, was adopted.—*British Wireless.*

Liberal Co-operation.

The concession to Liberal thought is of the greatest importance at the present time when a Labour-Liberal rapprochement is being constantly urged as the only hope of salvation for Britain in the tremendous difficulties which have to be faced this year.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, one of the country's keenest observers of the political trend, recently devoted a long article to the subject, urging Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to follow up his New Year message: "The Nation calls for a union of service," by turning the House of Commons into a Council of State.

No Obstacle.

"There is no obstacle," he said, "but what the Labour Cabinet may create for itself. The door stands open. A sufficient majority for a prolonged term of constructive office can be secured by asking for it. It is evident that the Prime Minister's article in *Forward* was written under some misunderstanding on this point. He brackets Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill as inclined to factious concert, using every means to turn out the Government. It is certain that no such conspiracy exists, and that it cannot be born unless the Premier himself hatches it at a later period.

"If it is going to be a question of party, pursued by the representatives of 8,000,000 electors against the representatives of 14,000,000, how on earth can either of the other parties be expected to say 'Ditto, Ditto.' Mr. Churchill has not found himself yet in this Parliament, and his drumming methods have not appealed to any kind of steady, farsighted opinion.

Changed Circumstances.

With Mr. Lloyd George it is quite otherwise. His speeches and those of his chief colleagues, notably Sir Herbert Samuel, and the utterances of the whole Liberal Press, have left not a particle or a 'waver' as Professor Eddington would say—of doubt that Mr. Lloyd George is entirely prepared to co-operate through an extended period for a series of definite purposes—absolutely essential, in 1930, and

DEATH SENTENCE PROPOSED.

M.P. ON PRINCIPALS IN THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

CRITICISM OF JAPAN.

London, Feb. 4.
A most extraordinary suggestion in connexion with the traffic in drugs was made in the House of Commons to-day, when Mr. W. E. D. Allen, the Conservative Member for Belfast (West) requested the Home Secretary to consider the introduction of the death penalty in the case of those convicted as principals in the illicit drug traffic.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. J. R. Clynes replied that he could not consider such a proposal.

At a meeting of the Opium Commission at Geneva to-day, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, of the Home Office, alluded to the ever growing use of drugs in the Far East, a large quantity of which, he added, was of Japanese origin.

Mr. Campbell, representing India, declared that a great quantity of cocaine was brought into India from the Far East, where the only producing country was Japan.

Baron Ito, the Japanese delegate, expatiated upon the actions of the Japanese Government in the matter of great practical difficulties in order to check illicit traffic. He said that those efforts would be vigorously followed up.

Mr. Woo Kai-seng, China, again appealed on behalf of China for the restriction in the manufacture of narcotics to medical and scientific requirements. He demanded the publication of all information regarding the illicit traffic in the hands of the Governments represented.—*Reuter.*

'BIG BILL' THOMPSON CAPITULATES.

CHICAGO'S BIG BILLS TO BE REDUCED.

New York, Feb. 4.
The bankrupt City Council of Chicago has unanimously decided to capitulate to the ultimatum of the "Citizens' Rescue Committee," headed by the noted lawyer, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, who has command of over \$10,000,000, and will advance money, as needed for the running of the city, subject to the Rescue Committee's approval of the proposed expenditure.

The capitulation of the Mayor, "Big Bill" Thompson and his colleagues, has relieved forty thousand City employees who have been working without pay since Christmas.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE NEW GUINEA OIL QUEST.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT LOSES INTEREST.

London, Feb. 4.
After the expenditure of approximately half a million sterling in a vain search for oil in New Guinea, the Commonwealth Government has decided to abandon the object.

The search had been carried on for some time past in conjunction with the Persian Oil Company.—*Reuter.*

FISCAL QUESTION.

MR. BALDWIN TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

London, Jan. 28.
The fiscal question is gradually becoming the dominant issue and most important developments are probable in the near future.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin will make a statement as to the Unionist Party's policy in this connexion at a special and comprehensive Party meeting which is to be held on February 5.—*Strait Times.*

A CROWN WITNESS MISSING.

DETAINED IN CHINESE TERRITORY.

FRIENDS OF ACCUSED HELD RESPONSIBLE.

CHEUNGCHAU MURDER.

That there is good reason to believe that friends of the accused are detaining an important Crown witness in Chinese Territory, and that the prosecution is still unable to produce him was mentioned this morning at the resumed hearing of the trial of three men, charged with the murder of a girl of twenty years at Cheung Chau on December 17 last year.

The case is being heard before Mr. J. S. McLaren, Assistant District Officer, New Territories, in the District Court at the G. P. O. Building, and a further adjournment for a week was ordered.

The accused are U Sang, Li Sze and Yip Shui-wan, and they are charged with the murder of Kwok Ching-mui on board a sampan at Cheung Chau.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy is conducting the case for the Crown, the accused being undefended.

Medical Evidence.

Dr. J. E. Dovey, who examined the body, said there was no disarrangement of the hair and no evidence except for a small bruise on the left side of the neck and another smaller bruise lower down on the left side. It was small enough to have been caused by a finger or thumb but there was no abrasion of the skin. On a careful examination of the neck was found marked discoloration of the gland about the same size as the bruise on the surface, suggesting pressure on the neck in that region.

The face was more congested than in other cases of drowning but the cause of death was certified as drowning. There were three bruises caused by pressure compatible with somebody having seized the girl by the side of the neck and exerted pressure by finger and thumb.

Fright Possibility.

Dr. Dovey further said "that the analyst's report rather suggested asphyxiation and suffocation by throttling but as the body was floating and especially as the face was more congested than in other cases of drowning, the cause of death might have been fright when she touched the water. There was however sufficient water in the lungs to warrant the conclusion that death was caused by drowning.

Witness proceeded that early loss of consciousness might be caused by fright or throttling. She might have a fallen overboard in a faint. The congestion was consistent with the pressure having been caused within ten minutes or so of death.

The Crime Observed.

A witness named Lai Lai, living on boat 3836A in Cheung Chau Harbour, stated that she saw three men get into Kwok Ching-mui's boat on the night of December 17 which then moved away.

Kwok Fat-yuen, master of fishing junk No. 4743C, said that on the night in question his boat was anchored in the fairway in Cheung Chau Harbour when he heard loud cries of "Save Life" in a woman's voice. Witness went towards the spot and saw several men standing up in a sampan together with a woman.

The men pushed the woman into the sea.

When the girl was on the sampan he saw her struggling with two of the men and when she was in the water she was floating face downwards. Witness lowered a boat and with four others picked the girl up and then gave chase to one of the men (Li Sze) all of whom jumped into the sea and succeeded in catching him after which he was tied up with ropes.

The other two men escaped, swimming in different directions.

(Continued on Page 2)

DOLE BILL CRISIS OVERCOME.

COMMONS UNANIMOUSLY AID GOVERNMENT.

THE BILL SENT BACK.

London, Feb. 4.
The Cabinet to-day after meeting the Parliamentary Labour Party agreed to compromise in the conflict which has arisen between the House of Commons and the House of Lords over the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

It is officially stated that at the meeting the Premier set forth the situation created by the action of the House of Lords in insisting upon their amendment limiting the duration of the Bill to one year.

He pointed out there were three courses open, namely, to accept the amendment, to resist it or to amend it.

The meeting decided to act upon the Government's suggestion that the Lord's amendment be amended, to provide that the Measure should continue in force until June 30th, 1933.

The compromise implies the acceptance of the principle of limitation laid down by the Lords.

The reasons for the limitation, as given in a paper issued to-day, are that the Lords consider that, "before passing permanent legislation it is desirable that an opportunity be afforded Parliament for further examining of the questions relating to unemployment insurance."

The matter will come up for debate in the House of Commons to-night. In the event of the modification of the Lord's amendment being passed, it is expected the modification will be accepted by the House of Lords.

NAVAL CONFERENCE DIFFICULTIES.

Japanese Claim to Seventy Per Cent. Ratio.

SINGAPORE BASE ISSUE.

London, Feb. 5.
The *Daily News* referring to the conversations between the Japanese and American delegates at the Naval Conference yesterday, says that the difficulty over Japan's claim to seventy per cent. of the American large cruiser tonnage still persists, but it is generally believed that the Japanese would modify their attitude if some substantial inducement could be held out.

A British decision to modify the Singapore Base scheme is, says the journal, one possible factor in the situation.

It should be pointed out that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has stated that the Singapore Base would not be discussed at the Conference and that the Japanese delegates have stated that the Base would not be raised as an issue.—*Reuter.*

It appears that at the meeting of the Cabinet with the Parliamentary Labour Party the compromise proposal was strongly resisted by a section of the party, but counsel's of moderation prevailed.

Carried Unanimously.

Later, The House of Commons to-night carried unanimously the proposal to substitute a three-year time-limit for the Bill for the Lords' limit of one year.

The Bill was then returned to the Lords for reconsideration.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

JAPANESE CONSUL HONOURED.

QUEEN OF NETHERLANDS AWARDS DECORATION.

We are informed that Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. Yoshida, Consul, acting Consul-General of Japan, who recently took charge of the Imperial Consulate-General in Hongkong, an Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau.

Mr. Yoshida was formerly Secretary of the Imperial Japanese Legation in the Hague.

MUKDEN BLAMES NANKING.

STUBBORN ATTITUDE TO SOVIET.

MANCHURIAN DEFENCES TO BE STRENGTHENED.

FEAR OF PROPAGANDA.

Shanghai, Feb. 4.
Expressing his intention of increasing the Manchurian troops stationed at Manchuli and Suifeng, and voicing the sentiments of the Manchurian populace for an early settlement of the Sino-Soviet imbroglio, General Chang Hsueh-liang delivered an important speech yesterday at Mukden Government House.

General Chang said that the situation on the Soviet-Manchurian frontiers has become tense because of the stubborn attitude taken up by the National Government in repudiating the preliminary agreement signed between the Manchurian and Soviet delegates.

While pleading obedience to the Nanking edicts demanding a revision of the Habarovsk Memorandum, General Chang Hsueh-liang hoped that an amicable understanding would be reached between the National and Soviet Governments, adding that any further strife in Manchuria would mean ruin and devastation.

Request to Nanking.

The meeting resolved to telegraph to Nanking requesting the Government to consider the critical situation on the Manchurian frontiers before coming to any decision on the Soviet issue.

General Mo Teh-hui, the Chinese President of the C.E.L., who is now visiting Nanking, is conferring with the Nationalist leaders suggesting the restoration of relations with the Soviet Government. Commenting on the suggestion, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said this morning that General Mo's proposal could not be accepted, as the Government believed that the opportune time had not come for such a step.

General Mo Teh-hui is to leave Nanking on Saturday for Mukden.

It is known that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek will explain in detail the policy of the National Government regarding the Manchurian problem before departing for Canton on Monday.

Big Conference Arranged.

The Nationalists have arranged a big conference to-morrow for the discussion of the Manchurian issue, in which Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. Han-min, Mr. Sun Fo and General Mo Teh-hui will participate.

It is semi-officially reported that the meeting will decide to despatch a Note to the Soviet Government, through the Nanking Foreign Ministry, expressing the desire of the National Government to continue with the preparations for the final conference aimed at an early revision of the Sino-Soviet agreement signed between the former Peking Government and the Soviet.

With regard to the Habarovsk Protocol, the Nationalist Government demands the cancellation of Clauses 4 and 5 which read as follows:

Clause 4.—The Chinese Consulates in Russia and the Russian Consulates in China shall be re-opened.

Clause 5.—Russian business enterprises in China and Chinese business enterprises in Russia shall be resumed.

Fear of Propaganda.

In this connexion, it is known that the Nationalists fear a re-emergence of Communist propaganda in China. If the Soviet Consulates are permitted to resume normal activity.

It will be recalled that the Soviet Consulates at Shanghai and Harbin were closed on account of their activities in disseminating Communist teachings amongst the Chinese.

Regarding Clause 5, it is pointed out that Communist propaganda spread "Red" teachings under the cloak of carrying on business in China.

The Chinese Consulate stationed at Olenegorsk and Amur have

MR. FRANK BIGGS OF BRIGHTON.

DETAINED BY SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES.

"BOMB" DISCOVERY.

London, Feb. 4.
Frank Biggs, of Brighton, the "discoverer of the bomb" in the Indian Room of the British Museum, has been detained by Scotland Yard detectives, and it is understood that a charge will be preferred against him, under the Explosive Substance Act.

Scotland Yard, there is very good reason to believe, is convinced that the whole affair, including the telephone warning, was a hoax.

The "Bomb" consisted of a cigarette tin, containing putty, fireworks and packing, chiefly of gunpowder and iron filings. The lid was securely fastened down and a fuse of string was inserted in the tin. It was a thoroughly amateurish effort and would have done little more than create a "Bang" if it had gone off.

Yesterday, Biggs made a statement to Press representatives in which he adhered to his original story that he had heard a group of people talking about bombs, that he went into the Indian Room and sat down to read a book, later finding the "bomb" wrapped up in a piece of newspaper, at his feet. He handed it over to the Museum authorities.—*Reuter.*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

CONDITION PRONOUNCED TO BE SERIOUS.

Washington, Feb. 4.

The doctors attending Mr. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, this evening pronounced his condition to be serious. Several specialists have been called in for consultations.

Mr. Taft's resignation of the Chief Justiceship was announced yesterday.—*Reuter's American Service.*

COTTON INDUSTRY MERGERS.

FURTHER INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

London, Feb. 4.

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation has authorised a further increase of capital by £538,000 to over £4,000,000.

The increase is intended to provide for the absorption of eight more companies, controlling approximately 950,000 spindles.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN CONTROL OF HAITI.

PRESIDENT HOOVER SEEKING A WAY OUT.

Washington, Feb. 4.
President Hoover announces that he is appointing a special commission immediately to study the question of when and how the United States Government should withdraw from Haiti.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MORE UNEMPLOYED AT HOME.

LATEST FIGURES SHOW AN INCREASE.

London, Feb. 4.

The total number of unemployed on January 27th was 1,491,600, which was 18,098 more than the week before and 97,422 more than the year before.—*British Wireless.*

tendered their resignations to the Foreign Ministry at Nanking, expressing their inability to carry out their duties pending the resumption of complete understanding and friendly relations between Nanking and Moscow. The National Government will shortly appoint officials to all the consulates.

SERIOUS BRIBERY CHARGES.

POLICE CHARGED AT KOWLOON COURT.

QUESTION OF THE RETURN OF THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GODDARD PARALLEL.

A position similar to that in the Goddard case at Home was disclosed on the re-appearance of a Shangtung Sergeant and a constable on charges of bribery, when Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, fixed dates for the hearing of the cases and, consequent upon the consent of the police, the major part of a sum of \$1,000 which was seized from the senior man will be restored to the owner.

Mr. L. R. Andrews, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. M. Remedios represented the Sergeant.

The prosecution produced amended charges in substitution for the original indictments, the new counts containing more definite information of the bribery alleged.

The Charges.

The Sergeant is accused of accepting bribes from five different people, while he is alleged to have misappropriated himself by being in possession of three duplicate police chops. There is also an alternative charge of misconduct as a police officer in respect of the bribery charges.

The constable is only accused of one count of accepting a bribe, while he is also charged with misconduct.

Referring to the question of the \$1,000, his Worship asked Mr. Remedios if it was his submission that the police had no right to retain the money at the present stage of the proceedings.

Must Be Part of Charge.

Mr. Remedios replied that if the police endeavoured to retain the money, they could only do so under certain claim of right, and that claim of right could be that it formed part of the charge.

His Worship intimated that he did not think the police could prove the charge unless they produced the money.

Mr. Remedios replied that the police could only retain such part of the money as formed part of the charge. If it was alleged that the whole \$1,000 was involved, then they could keep it.

His Worship said the police were not in a position to know what part of that money was the subject of the charge, and they might want to retain it to trace it.

Mr. Remedios replied that they could not trace the origin of the money.

Can't Be Traced.

Mr. W. le Bart Sparrow, A.S.P., intimated that the police were unable to trace the money.

Mr. Andrews said he thought the question was a matter to be dealt with between Mr. Remedios and the police. He did not think it was in the jurisdiction of his Worship. The Court had made no order for its seizure and, officially, his Worship did not know that it was seized.

Mr. Remedios stated that the money, unless returned to the defendant, would hamper his defence in getting legal assistance as he (Mr. Remedios) was not prepared to work for nothing. The defendant might also wish to retain counsel.

The Goddard Case.

His Worship said he did not see that it was going to prejudice the police if the money was returned, as the police could not trace it. He recalled the notorious Goddard case at Home in which the Judge held that "only the amount proved to have been received as bribes could be seized."

Mr. Sparrow said that provided his Worship did not want the money as an exhibit, the police could retain it.



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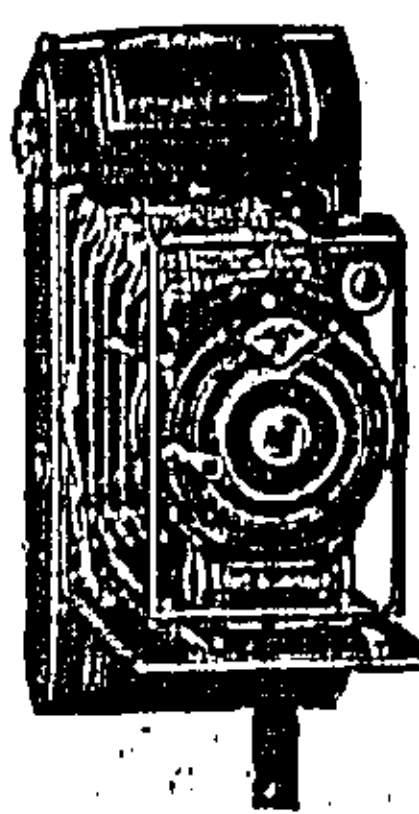
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ARMY ENGLISH.

LECTURE GIVEN BY
MAJOR DOYLE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the English Association was held yesterday in the Cathedral Hall at 5.30 p.m. His Lordship Bishop Duppy, who was in the chair, after declaring the meeting open called upon the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were duly read and confirmed.

In his introductory remarks, the Bishop referred to Lord Rawlinson's saying after the Armistice that there was no university like the army, and he described the army as a true university where the lessons learnt were those of cheerfulness, perseverance, and unflinching good-fellowship. In Hongkong the benefit of the presence of the Services was felt in their discipline, smartness, and freshness.

The Bishop then announced the subject of the lecture, "English in the Army," to be given by Major Doyle, R.E.; it would be interesting, he considered, to give illustrations of "army" English from his own war experiences, but on one occasion at least he would rather have faced fire than the language of an angry Colonel. His Lordship then called upon Major Doyle to deliver his address.

Major Doyle said that he was afraid the title of his lecture was somewhat misleading, as it would not be confined to the English language or to the English army. Education is too literary, not literal, and so language has come to mean bad language and bad language means "swearing." Words lose their original force, and language, like fashion, continually changes so that the exact meaning of a word is destroyed. This is so true of English, that scientists in search of exact expression use Latin, and diplomats use French. English, however, should be most definite because it is most diverse.

A Definition.

It has been said that language is given for the concealment of thoughts; but what men really need is the clearest means of conveying ideas. The purpose of the army is to train men for war, and in war-time life is lived most intensely and so has the greatest need of clear and definite language. We should expect the army to develop its own language, and it certainly has a style of its own which is used by Antony Armstrong in *Punch*; he gains humorous effects by making styles and using inappropriate phrases.

In any profession the clearest style is needed when dealing with information, when facts are to be given without any personal bias of the giver. The army tries to avoid all metaphorical or "armistice" writing, and in its reports keeps to nouns, simple adjectives, and definite verbs. To describe anything clearly, we must have definite names for its parts, so as to distinguish between different structures and add interest to the description. The army has exact names of parts of objects, especially of weapons, and in its technical manuals prints the technical names with their definitions. Again we have different nouns for similar objects in order to distinguish between them, as, for example, sheep, lamb, ewe; so the army speaks of a "company" of infantry, a "battery" of artillery, and a "squadron" of cavalry. There are many army abbreviations, too, which have developed into nouns; "pip loc" for Swedish exercises, and the familiar "Anzac"; while letters also have extra names, "beer," "tee," etc. In fact army English has the twofold aim, to express the meaning clearly, and to avoid mis-hearing.

Like Joseph Conrad, the army makes no use of metaphor or simile, but depends on nouns and adjectives. All army reports start with a map reference and scale to ensure that the reader begins from the same point of view as the writer.

Civilian books of travel often confuse because they lack such references and assume too great a knowledge of the country on the part of the reader.

Qualifying Adjectives.

When the necessary noun is selected, the writer must next decide whether a qualifying adjective is required, and the difficulty with adjectives is that so many "heavy" "long," for example) are comparative. Sometimes the army defines its adjectives, as for instance by giving the exact weight a "heavy" bridge is intended to carry. In dealing with directions as right, left, front, rear, it again makes its meaning clear by further definition by some phrase as "down-stream," etc.

The army, unlike the civilians, likes conventions, and its orders are issued in conventional form in three main paragraphs. The first gives information, the second makes clear the intention of the commanding officer, and the third the method by which the troops are to act to gain his ends. The importance of keeping these divisions separate has not always been realised, with disastrous results, as when in an order to his subordinate General Hill, Robert E. Lee used the word "will" instead of "should," and acting on the wrong interpretation, General Hill met with serious difficulties and losses. A similar incident occurred in Napoleon's Jena campaign, owing to confusion in the use of present and future tenses; while a vague phrase in another of Lee's orders led to Gettysburg and the loss of a campaign.

Now the army tries to avoid confusion by making its orders proof not only against the fool but also against the clever man who is too ready to think for himself. Small words are printed in block capitals so that they will not be missed by the careless reader or writer. Even in oral orders there is the danger of a clever man thinking out his own actions rather than listening and obeying exactly, so in drill, the book orders are given to the men at attention and then delivered in two parts, a warning order, and an executive order ("Fix" "bayonets").

Army Style.

The attention must be caught, the intention explained, before the method is given. The Army Drill Books and Manuals are similar in form and title, Infantry Training, Vols. I and II; the former gives instructions for drill, the latter tactical precepts, and the army uses a proverbial style to describe the application of the principles of war to its conduct; the writing is cryptic, brief, pregnant, striving to find the mean between two narrow definitions and diffuseness.

The army style teaches a man to appreciate the principles of war and the factors in any given situation, and so to make quick decisions.

The power of amendment is used by the army more frequently in its legal text-book. In the Manual of Military Law, precedents are added by being rummed in; they are not allowed to remain only in the records of the courts.

In concluding, Major Doyle said that in language the army has two great advantages; the power of definition, and the power of amendment; it can fix meanings and keep up to date.

Bishop Duppy, after thanking the lecturer, declared the subject open for a general discussion, in which His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Southern, Sir Henry Gollan, and Professor Simpson took part.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer then moved an addition to the rules of the local branch, "that Life Membership may be acquired on payment of \$50. This Life Membership shall include Life Membership of the Central Association for which the Local Branch shall contribute from the \$50 a sum of not less than \$3.50 to the Central Fund." The motion was carried.

It was announced that during Professor Simpson's absence on leave, Mr. B. G. Birch, of the University, would act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Government House on Tuesday, March 4, at 5.30 p.m., when Mrs. Southern will lecture on "Jane Austen."

HONGKONG ESTATES.

ADMINISTRATION GRANTED IN SUPREME COURT.

Administration of five local estates amounting to a total of \$226,800 and \$14,292 17s 6d. has recently been granted in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Edgeworth Ussher Reid, late of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, and formerly of No. 41 Kitano Cho 8 Chome, Kobe, Japan, who died at Victoria, Canada, on June 16, 1929, left Hongkong estate which is valued at \$100,100. Everything is bequeathed to the widow, Delphine Sylvester Reid, the sole executrix, for whom Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, is attorney. Re-sealing of probate and a codicil of the will has been granted to Mr. Bennett.

The late Mr. Reid also left estate in Shanghai and elsewhere. Hongkong estate amounting to \$48,700 was left by Ernest Alexander Chaplin, late of No. 6, Pemberton Avenue, Bedford, England, who died at Beaumont Street, Portland Place, Middlesex, England, on April 28, 1929. The late Mr. Chaplin was Chief Officer of the s.s. Africa.

Re-sealing of exemplification of probate has been granted to Mr. G. N. Tinson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who is attorney for the widow, Kate Eliza Chaplin, of Pemberton Avenue, Bedford, who is appointed sole executrix in the will and to whom everything is bequeathed.

Lieut. Col. Manger.

Re-sealing of duplicate probate of the will of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Harwood Manger, who died at Woolston, North Cadbury, Templecombe, Somerset, England, on March 19, last year, leaving Hongkong estate to the value of \$18,900, has been granted to Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Mr. Lewis is attorney of the Public Trustee of the Public Trustee Office, London, one of the executors and trustees named in the will (power being reserved in favour of Eileen Manger, widow, the other executor and trustee, who has not taken any subsequent steps to obtain probate).

The gross value of the estate in Great Britain, exclusive of what deceased might have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee and not beneficially, amounts to \$14,292 17s 6d.

Family bequests are contained in the will.

Oscar Crispin Baptista, also known as Oscar Baptista, formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company Limited, in whose service he had been for upwards of 40 years, who died at Macao on or about October 10, 1929, left local estate which has been sworn at \$42,100. Mr. Baptista lived at No. 6, Hart Avenue, Kowloon, and appointed his widow, Maria Ana Ozorio Baptista, executrix of the will.

Probate of the will has been granted to Mrs. Baptista, who, together with five children, are to benefit.

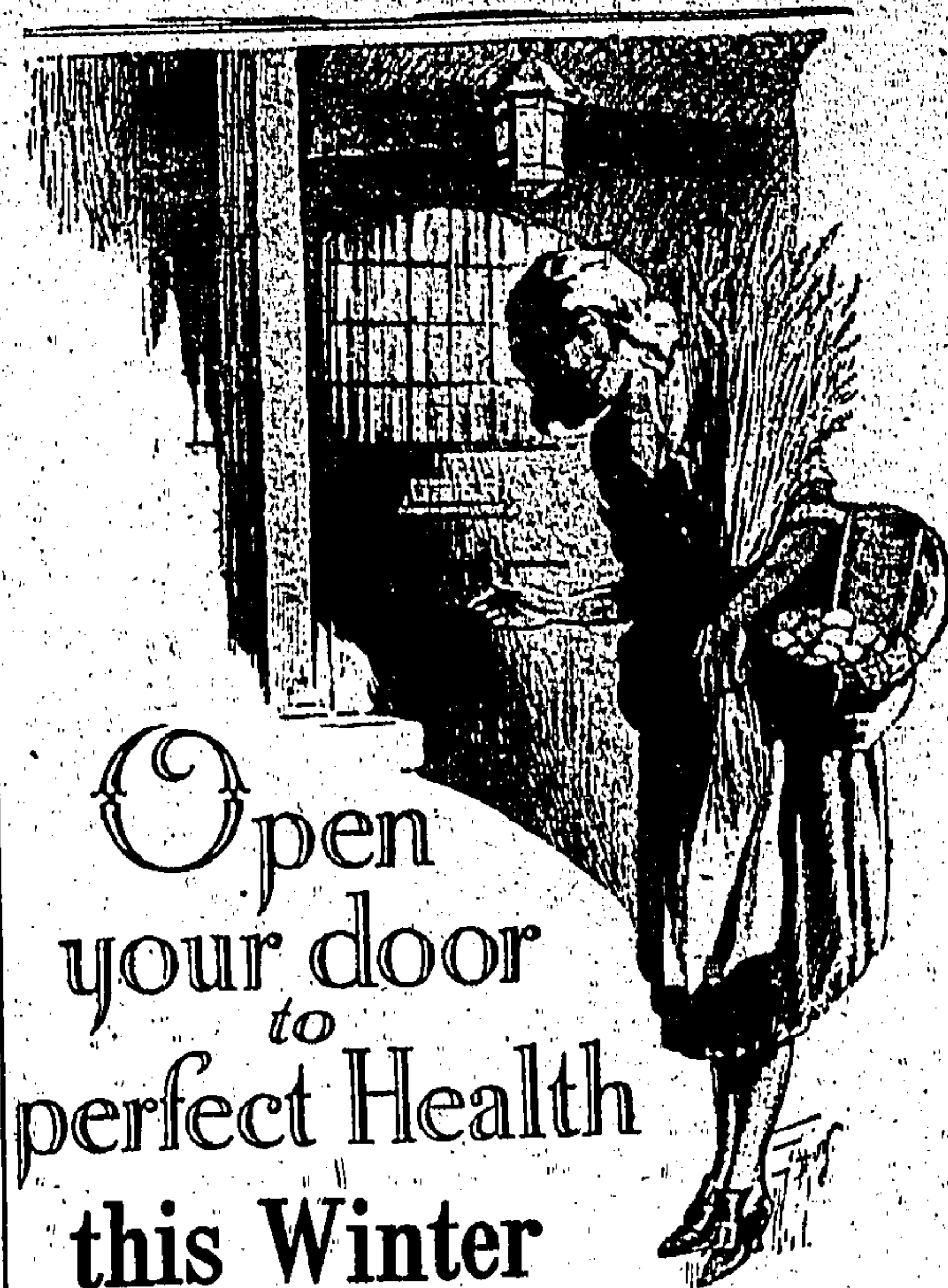
Widow's Estate.

Hongkong estate to the value of \$17,000 was left by Mary Russell McCulloch or Kirkpatrick, widow, late of The Mount, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, who died on April 27, 1929, at Inveravon, No. 2, Elliestra Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

Re-sealing of testament-testamentary of the trust disposition and settlement of the will has been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who is attorney for the executors. Bequests are of a family nature.

London, Feb. 4.

It was announced to-day that the British delegates have been authorised to sign the draft agreement regarding the Shanghai High Court.—British Wireless.



Particularly at this season is Ovaltine doubly valuable to everybody living in Hong Kong. It helps, as nothing else can, to restore the health of body and nerves, frayed and run down from the trying effects of a Hong Kong Summer; it supplies just those nourishing food essentials giving the nervous vitality so necessary to enable everyone to enjoy the present season.

Make Ovaltine your daily beverage.

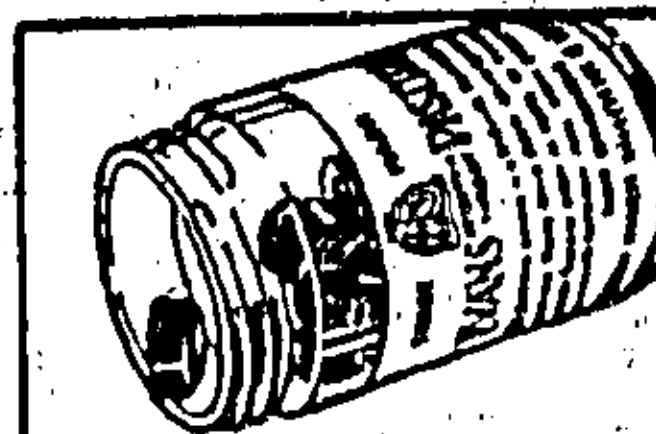
It is prepared from barley malt, milk and eggs—the very best of Nature's Tonic foods.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body

[A.P.B. 1]



ALL OVER THE WORLD!
Evans' Pastilles are prescribed regularly by Doctors the World over for relieving Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Weak Chests and Sore Throats. The vapour penetrates into innermost parts giving instant relief.

EVANS'
PASTILLES

Made in England and sold by Chemists everywhere.

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

Gates
ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE

EVERYWHERE.



Heat or cold —

they need "SCOTT'S"

SCOTT'S Emulsion brings health and strength at all ages of life. Contented and happy are little ones who are nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion.



SALESMAN \$AM



Everything Is Rosy Now!

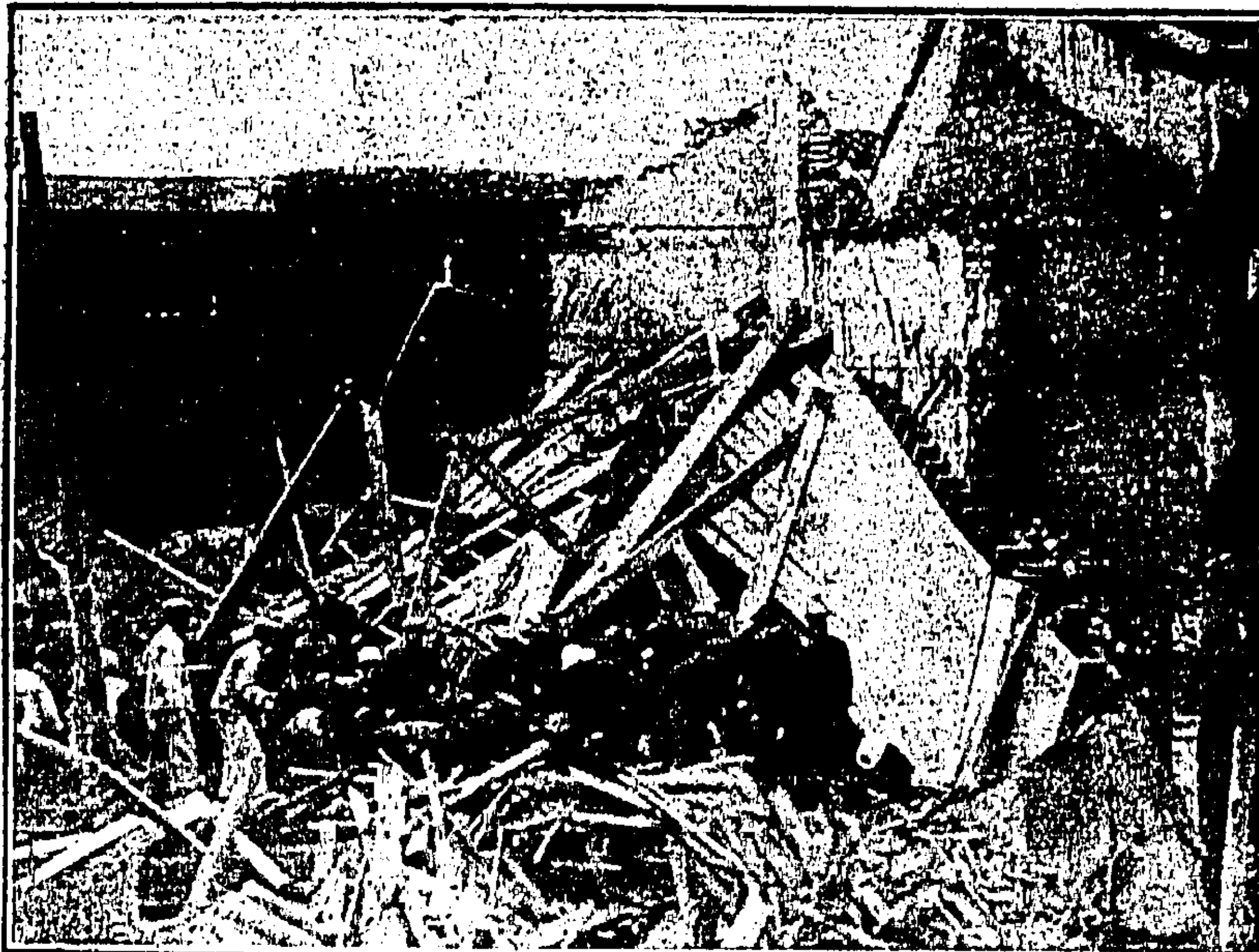
By Small



Tragic scenes were witnessed in the Chinese City at Shanghai a few days back, when five new houses and shops suddenly collapsed and buried the occupants in the ruins. Rescue parties were organized and worked feverishly to save the victims, but six persons were found dead and 20 were extricated from the ruins seriously injured. This photo, taken a few minutes after the crash, shows the rescue parties removing the dead and dying from the debris. The building was only partially completed and was to be formally handed over for occupation on Chinese New Year's Eve.



Mr. Hamaguchi, the leader of the Minseito Party and Prime Minister of Japan. He dissolved the Diet after Christmas in order to seek a working majority.



Although rescue parties were quickly on the scene in the tragic building disaster in the Chinese City at Shanghai six persons were killed. A score of others were injured. This photo gives a good idea of the proportions of the building which fell flat.

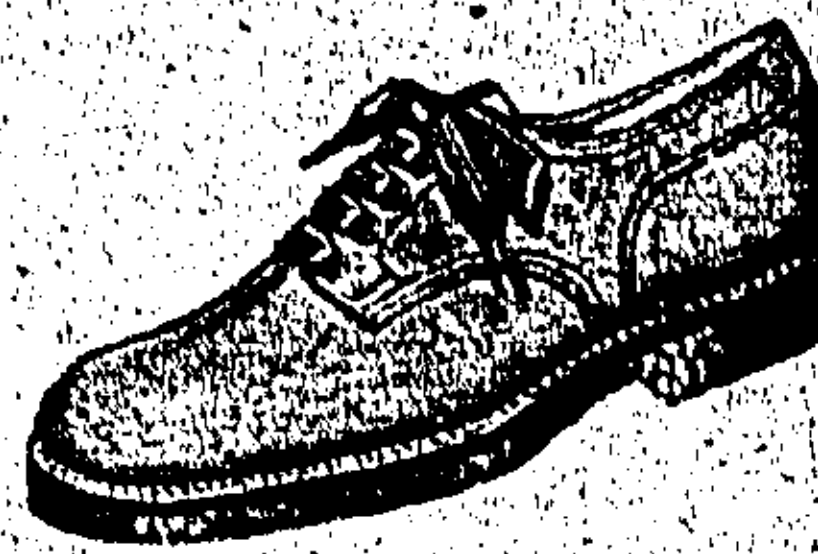


A view of the metallization work being carried out on the new Chinese gunboat Ming Chuen, which successfully passed her speed trials in Shanghai a day or two ago.



A splendid picture taken on the South Downs recently showing the Southdown Hunt well spread out after their meet which commenced at the White Hart Hotel, Lewes. The photo was taken on Boxing Day and some splendid sport was seen, the field being one of the biggest of Hunt this season. (Times copyright.)

a perfect stance
with the new
K
Golf Shoes



Made of soft pliable willow calf or grained hide. Soft and kindly to the feet—giving a good grip on the hardest ground—lessening the fatigue of the longest day on the links.

Made with Rubber Soles or leather, with nails, in all sizes and fittings.

Mackintosh's

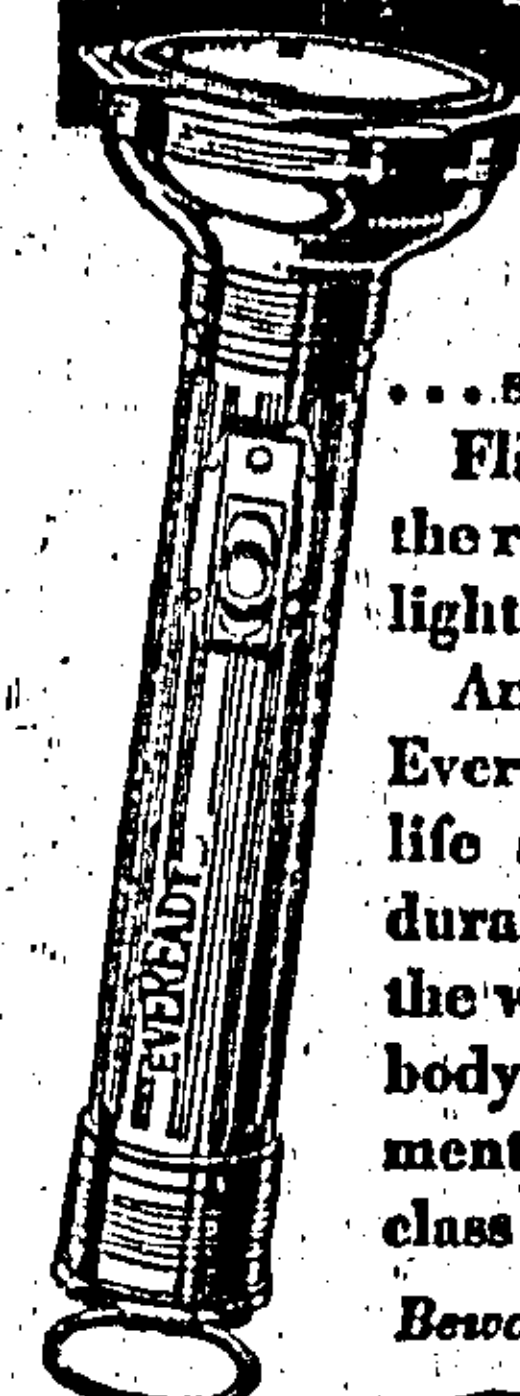
Protection!



MIDNIGHT... a noise... someone moving stealthily. Flash on your Eveready. Flood the room with brilliant, unflinching light.

An Eveready Flashlight with Eveready Batteries protects both life and property. Dependable, durable, attractive, Eveready is the world's finest flashlight, embodying every modern improvement. Obtainable from all first class dealers.

Beware of imitations.



EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES
—they last longer



AMERICAN EVEREADY WORKS
30 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Whiteaways
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

LAST WEEK
OF OUR
**GREAT
WINTER SALE**
COMMENCES ON
TO-DAY.
Final Bargains.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

544, 545, 547, 550, 556, 566, 592, 595, 598,
618, 625, 626.

WANTED

WANTED GOLF CLUBS. A good set of second hand clubs required. Must be cheap, putter, mashie, iron and niblick, with or without bag would do. Write Box No. 627, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED. To rent or purchase, matched at Repulse Bay or Stanley. Apply to Box No. 626, "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED. Matched at Repulse Bay. Good price will be paid for same. Write Box No. 625, "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

Offers invited for DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peak District (near Motor Road). Furnished or unfurnished; Modern Sanitation; Four Large Rooms with Enclosed Verandahs; Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Drying Room, etc., etc. Write—Box No. 664, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. Apply to Sang Kee, same Building.

ELECTRIC and MEDICAL BATHS

TESTER BEAUTY PARLOUR
Kayanally Bldg. Tel. C. 2103.

TIENTSIN CARPETS

Special Show at

CHELLARAM'S

OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES MODERATE

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel "PYRRHUS" From NEW YORK via SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th February.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th February will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel "TYNDAREUS"

From SEATTLE, VANCOUVER & VICTORIA via JAPAN: are requested to take delivery of Flour and Lumber shipments as soon as the vessel is ready to discharge and are hereby notified that if their lighters are not placed alongside the steamer as required, their shipments will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, at their expense, where the cargo will be at their risk and expense and subject to the terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. Steamer will commence discharge on the 4th February.

General cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after 4th February.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th February will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

MRS. MOTONO

HAND & ELECTRIC

MASSAGE

No. 31B, Top Floor, Wyndham St. Hongkong.

New Advertisements

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Weather and Ground permitting, Matches have been arranged to take place on FRIDAY, 7th February, commencing at 3 p.m. between Messrs HARADA and SATO (Davis Cup Players) and Messrs M. W. Lo, S. A. and H. D. Rumbach.

A limited number of reserved seats are being provided at \$1 each. Tickets may be obtained at the Pavilion.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hong Kong, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 10th February to Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. HYNES.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1930.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT

Mortgage Bank & Estate Agents.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed and Five-roomed apartments

Prince Edward Road, Kowloon

Detached and Semi-detached villas. Modern construction with garage.

"Cambay Buildings"

Flats with modern conveniences.

THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY GYMKHANA

at

STEEPLECHASE COURSE KWANTI

SUNDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1930.

First Race 2.30 p.m.

Open to the Public

Admission Free.

Special train leaves Kowloon, 1 p.m.

Return 6.27 p.m.

Price \$1.40 1st Class Return

Price .90 2nd Class Return.

TRINITY COLLEGE

OF

MUSIC.

LOCAL

EXAMINATIONS

May 1930

THEORY AND PRACTICAL

Entry forms now ready and may be had from the local Secretary.

Wm. Anderson,

c/o The Anderson Music Co.

St. George's Building,

Hongkong.

Hongkong Horticultural Society.

ANNUAL SHOW

at

CITY HALL

on

6th MARCH.

—Keep the date free and come to the Show.

Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on Friday,

the 7th February, 1930,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room,

Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak Desks, Glass Cabinets, Typewriters, Iron Safe, Glass Cabinet, Tapestry Covered Armchairs, Couches, Pianoforte, Gramophones and Records, Carpets, Rugs, Electric Heaters (220 and 110 Volts), Porcelain Ware, Brass Ornaments, Pictures, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables, Teak and Cane Seat Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, Teak Round Tables, Ice Chests, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Linen, Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Chamber Stands, etc., etc.

and

A Quantity of Nice Blackwood Furniture.

including:—

Cabinets, Chairs, Flower Stands,

Joss Table, Tea Poy, etc., etc.

and

One Herring Hall Marvin Safe

On View from Thursday, the 6th February, 1930.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE

VENDOR.

Particulars of the Valuable

Leasehold Property Situate at

Shau-Ki-Wan in the Colony of

Hongkong

to be sold by

Public Auction

on

Friday the 14th,

February, 1930

at 3.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room

Duddell Street.

Shau-ki-wan Inland Lot Nos. 510,

511 & 512. For further particulars

apply to the undersigned.

Lammert Bros.,

Auctioneers.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Expert male Stenographer for Indo China. Reply Secretary, P. O. Box 22.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1325 b.

Chartered Bank, 416 1/2 n.

Mercantile A. & B., 428 1/2 n.

East Asia \$96 b.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$715 n.

Union Ins., \$379 b.

North China Ins., Tls. 160 b.

Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.

China Underwriters, \$2 n.

China Firs, \$340 b.

H. K. Fire Ins., \$826 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$25 a.

H. K. Steamships, \$27 1/2 a.

H. K. Tugs, \$2 a.

Indo-Chinas, (Def.) \$70 n.

Union Waterboats \$23 1/2 b.

Mining.

Bonguets, \$5 1/2 b.

Kailans, 54 1/2 n.

Langkots, Tls. 13.60 n.

Shai Explorations, Tls. 1.30 n.

Rauhs, 13 1/2 n.

Tronohs, 21 1/2 n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$150 b.

Whampoa Docks, \$32 b.

China Providents \$5.70 sa.

Hongkows, Tls. 196 b.

New Engineering, Tls. 7.50 n.

Shanghai Docks, Tls. 123 1/2 sa.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 16.60 a.

Oriental, Tls. 2.30 b.

Shai Cottons, Tls. 85 (old) b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$12.85 sa.

H. K. Lands, \$66 b.

Shai Lands Tls. 195 n.

Humphreys, \$14.10 b.

Realties, \$3.65 b.

Chinese Estates \$98 a.

CINEMA NOTES.

BOOK SENSATION MADE A GREAT PHOTOPLAY.

Bringing to the screen some of the strangest expedients, dramatic methods and new forms of story telling ever seen in picture, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey", Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's much-heard-of film, with dialogue and talking sequences, of Thornton Wilder's great novel, comes to Queen's Theatre to-morrow.

Perhaps no picture in history has had the problems that occurred in the filming of this sensational literary work and never before has a novel been so clearly translated to the screen. Not only in the matter of plot was this achieved, but by means of special lighting effects and impressionistic settings, the actual psychology of the author, as echoed in the book, was obtained. "We tried to film states of mind along with our characters," explains Charles Brabin, the director.

Drama there is in plenty—the strange love of the old Uncle Pio for the plotting, vicious, beautiful Camille, the unrequited love of the letter writer, Manuel, and of the convent girl, Pepita, and the strange moral disintegration, under the lash of misery of the old Marguerite. These elements are told in effects and suggestions rather than direct narration and the effect on audiences is gripping and enthralling. There is also spectacle—the great cathedral and its majestic services, the supreme thrill when the bridge stretched two hundred feet across a gorge—in the Andes, breaks and plunges five to their death. Through it all runs the delicate love romance of the convent girl and her lover, who doesn't dream that he had her love.

Impressionistic settings and special lightings suggest the woodcut effect and exert a dramatic influence over the entire production. Cedric Gibbons, the studio art supervisor, who worked with Charles Brabin, the director, on these details, made a special study of Peruvian architecture and the history and psychology of that nation, and worked out subtle details that have a potent but indefinable influence in creating impressions. The audience literally lives among the characters in the drama.

Film Star Cast for Noted Role.

Norma Shearer, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's popular and beautiful young star, has one of the best roles of her career in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney", a noteworthy screen adaptation of Frederick Lonsdale's famous stage play which has its final showings at the Queen's Theatre to-day.

"The Rough Riders."

From the rolling plains of Texas, from the sage brush of Arizona and New Mexico they came—riders, all hard shooting, hard riding men who lived their days in the saddle and their nights under the stars. From the cities of the East they came, from the blue grass of Kentucky, from New York and Chicago, club men and polo players; men of culture and broad learning, but men. At St. Antonio, Texas, they met, all responding to the call to arms sounded by Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, when these two organized the First Volunteer Caval—at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. And there West met East, and were amalgamated into one of the most famous fighting units the world has ever known.

The story of that amalgamation was re-enacted at San Antonio by Paramount in filming "The Rough Riders." There, on the original site upon which the training camp of that historic regiment was established, the days of 1898 were made to live again. "The Rough Riders" will be shown at the Majestic Theatre commencing to-day for four days' engagement.

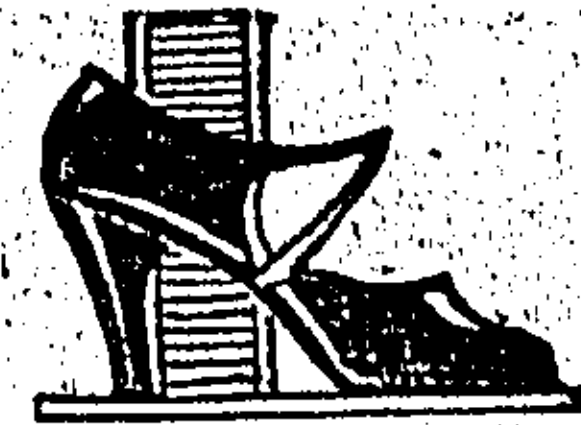
Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$19.30 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$11.75 n.
Star Ferries, \$73 b.
China Lights, (Old) \$23 1/2 a.
H. K. Electric, \$72 1/2 b.
Macao Electric, \$23 b.
Telephones \$9.65 b.
China Buses, Tls. 16 1/2 n.
Singapore Traction, 10 1/2 n.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$1 n.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Cold Macg. Ord. Tls. 11 n.
Canton Icos, \$2.50 n.
Cements (Comb.) \$15.65 sa.
Ropes \$7.25 b.
United Asbestos \$5 b.
Stores, etc.

Fairy Farms, \$22.90 b.
Watsons, \$11.75 b.
Der A. Wings, \$80 a.
Lane Crawfords, \$2.10 b.
Mackintoshes, \$18 b.
Sinoeres, \$12 n.
Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$28 1/2 b.
Constructions, \$1.30 b.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 6 1/2%
H. K. G. Loan 5% a. Prem.



GORDON'S Shoes have

given their wearers the assurance, that no matter where they travel, or what occasion they attended, finer footwear than their own was never visible.

Kayanally Building.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P and O Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office. Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Java	Tjikarang	February 6.
Amoy	Talma	February 6.
Europe via Negapatam Letters only		
London 9th Jan.	Menclaus	February 6.
Manila	Empress of Asia	February 7.
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London 18th Jan.)	Hakusan Maru	February 7.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 10th Jan.)	Pres. Harrison	February 8.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai		
Europe via Negapatam (papers only, London 9th Jan.)	Kutsang	February 9.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 17th Jan.)	Pres. Lincoln	February 10.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Changto	February 11.
Australia and Manila	General Metzinger	February 11.
Japan and Shanghai	Alpore	February 11.
U.S.A. (Seattle 25th Jan.)	Pres. Cleveland	February 14.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Karmala	February 14.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 22nd Jan.)	Taiyo Maru	February 17.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai		

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time.
Salmon	Wong Shek Kung	Wed, Feb. 5, 3.30 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco	Korea Maru	Wed, Feb. 5, 4.15 p.m.
	Registration	Feb. 5, 4.15 p.m.
	Letters	Feb. 5, 4.15 p.m.
	(Due San Francisco 28th Feb.)	
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Korea Maru	Wed, Feb. 5, 4.15 p.m.
	Registration	Feb. 5, 4.15 p.m.
	Letters	Feb. 5, 4.15 p.m.

Straits, East Africa via Mombasa, Lourenco Marques, South Africa and "South American Ports"	Bingo Maru	Wed, Feb. 5, 3.30 p.m.
Tourano	Chung Kong Wed.	Feb. 5, 4.30 p.m.
Hollow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Remo	Wed, Feb. 5, 5 p.m.
Sandakan	Menado Maru Thurs.	Feb.

SPECIAL SALE

NOW ON

LADIES'

AMERICAN FELT
HATS IN DAINTY
COLOURS

Prices from \$4.50 to \$6.50

There are over 500 to
choose from—all NEW.

ELLITE STYLES

A. P. C. BUILDING.

TEL. C. 2432.

HORLICK'S
IS ALWAYS SERVEDwhen MALTED MILK is asked for,"
says the management of Lane Craw-
ford's Cafe—"We keep no other."This we may say is general amongst
all high-class caterers, who pride
themselves upon serving "THE
BEST, NOT THE CHEAPEST."SMOKE
LA PRUEBA
CIGARS

AND

Enjoy A Real Good
"MANILA"

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Obtainable at

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIP CHNDLERS
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.PHONE:—CENTRAL No. 1116. { Wing Woo Street
Tel. Central 25.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Sports Clothes.

ARE STILL AS PERFECT AS
EVER.Sports clothes have not changed;
they are as perfect as they ever
will be which is perhaps one of
the reasons why women love to
wear them so much.The shoulders are slightly slop-
ing, with rather high mounted
sleeves, low lying collars, slender
lapels, deep jacket-closings, cut-
tings subtly in-curved towards the
waist, tube-shaped skirts, well
below the knees—these are the
main elements of the tailored
silhouette, which by the way, holds
out promise of the return of the
days when women had waistslines.Sweaters of openwork wool of
plaid, of closely-knitted string are
other novelties. All of them are
worn inside the skirts, and the
tops of these are finished with
closely knitted bands of the same
colour as the material of the skirt,
which keep them snugly in their
place, in rather high waistslines.
Three quarter sleeves, designed to
show off bracelets, are a new idea.
Dog-collars and cuffs of a sort
of lattice work in silver, with
stud fastenings, made of dark
exotic wood, and earrings to match,
are still another novelty.

Gloves.

Gloves are growing up. Many
half-length gloves are worn pull-
ed up over the sleeves of tailored
costumes. Very long gloves
climb almost to the shoulder of
sleeveless frocks. Gauntlet gloves
buttoned up the back are favoured.
Little gold or silver, ball buttons
trail easily down the flaring cuffs
of black and white kid gloves.
There are some very short gloves
with narrow cuffs fastened inside,
or outside the wrist by tabs drawn
through gold rings.The importance of plaided fabrics and the insistence
upon the jacket suit for spring is stressed in this little suit
of velvet, plaided against a green background. The jacket
slips in slightly at the waist.

Your Children.

[By Olive Roberts Barton.]

Would you like to live with
someone who never looked at you
except to criticize you and jump
down your throat for something
you've done?Well, that's what most children
have to do.They are under the critical
eyes of their parents at home, and
under the watchful eyes of
teachers in school. Surely it must
be irksome to carry such a burden
around all day long and never be
"sure just, when you're going to
catch it for something or other.Children do so many things un-
consciously—impulsively, without
thinking. Would we really want
it any other way? Isn't it half the
beauty of childhood, this very
spontaneity? Do we want them to
become too calculating?Children don't become self-con-
scious, uncertain, or timid until
their attention is called day after
day to every little thing they do.
Then they lose something that,
once gone, never returns, and we
have only ourselves to thank.

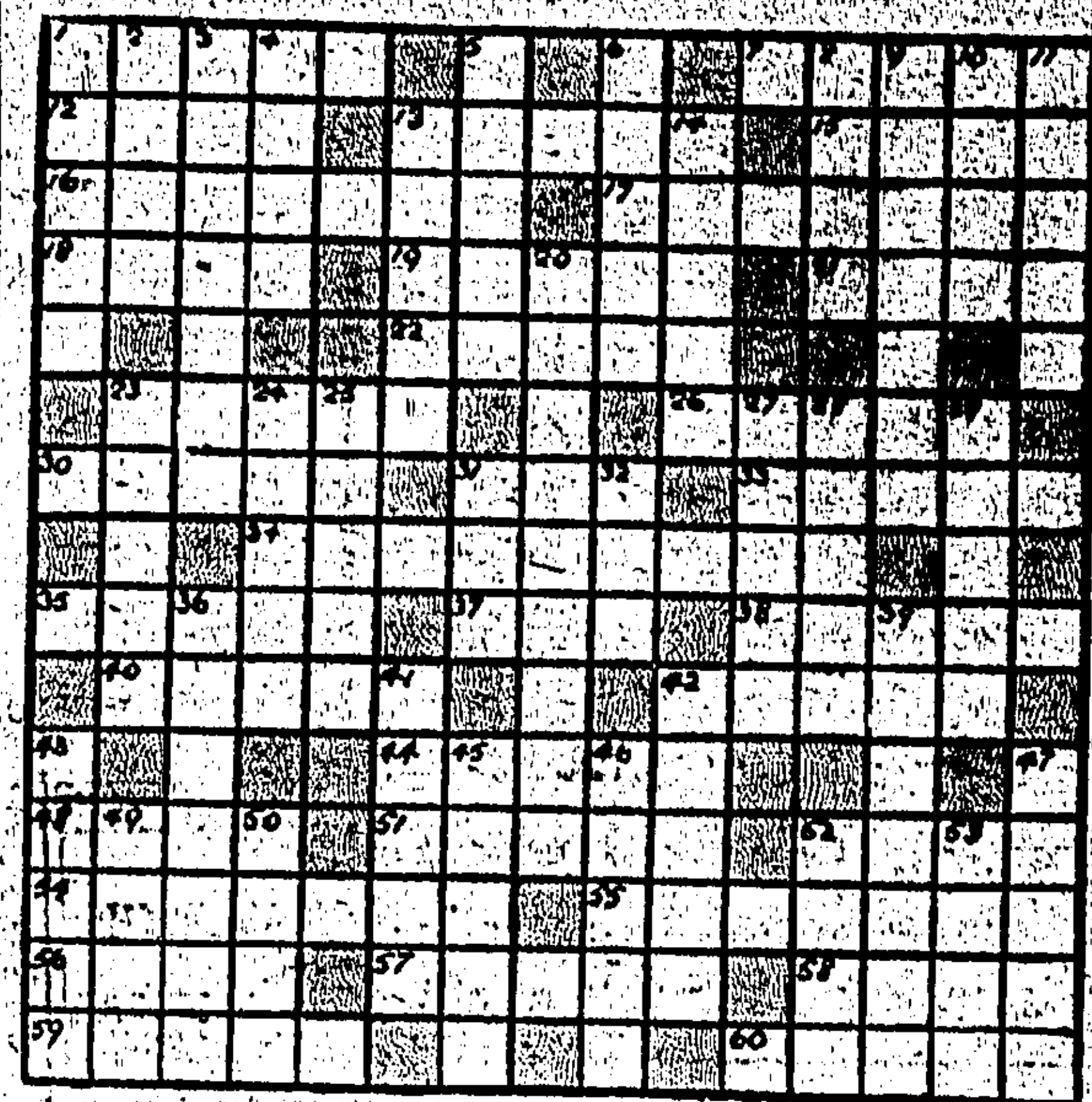
They Must Be Taught.

Of course, on the other hand,
we can't let them grow up into
hoodlums. They have to be
taught. How are we going to
make ladies and gentlemen out of
them if we can't stop Billy's shrill
whistling in the house, Betty's
throwing things on the floor, and
Robert's kicking the front door
shut? How can we teach Billy
not to smack his lips, Betty to
stop staring at people, and Robert
never to interrupt when we're
speaking?Well, I believe each mother can
work out her own problem better
without too much suggestion from
me, because she knows her own
children and how to appeal to
them. Children are so different
that the chances are she'll have to
use different tactics with all three
or four or two or whatever num-
ber she has.The only general rule, that I
think does fit every case is not to
ing and not to mention every in-
fraction the second it happens.There are many things that
teachers in school have to pretend
not to see. Even the most exact-
ing will acknowledge that. There
are many things in an army that a
general does not see to all pur-
poses—much he does not hear.
There are things in every work-
shop and mill that overseers and
foremen have to close their eyes
to.

Don't Overdo Criticism.

Why? Because too much criti-
cism defeats its own ends. It be-
comes irritating and loses effect.
Poor discipline and resentment
often results. It is so in every
walk of life.And so if mothers would adopt
the same policy, as many do, when
time for correcting comes, it
means something.Why not have a save-up hour?
A little talk once every other day
or so in which to tell the children
what you have noticed and what
they simply must not do again?I know! Correction won't al-
ways wait—that's true—but even
at the risk of an occasional re-
proof missing fire, I shouldn't let
hourly scoldings and reminders
get too common. When we do
that it goes in one ear and out
the other. Besides it keeps the
house stirred up and everyone in
a bad humour.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



Across

- 1 Belonging to case.
- 7 Skinkint.
- 12 Scandinavian God.
- 13 Full size person.
- 15 Matter emitted from volcanoes.
- 16 Biblical story.
- 17 Arbitrator.
- 18 Goes astray.
- 19 Slip.
- 21 Trim.
- 22 Winged.
- 23 Wander.
- 24 Musty.
- 25 Woollen fabric.
- 31 Sway.
- 33 Pupil.
- 34 Relating to government.
- 35 Leap.
- 37 Tack.
- 38 Feet coverings.
- 40 Characters represented.
- 42 Verse.
- 44 Divided in two.
- 48 Double sulphate.
- 51 Nymph.
- 52 Crush by beating.
- 54 Froo.
- 55 Cradle with clothes.
- 56 Bundle of paper.
- 57 Disentangle.
- 58 Playthings.
- 59 Went astray.
- 60 Roman goddess.

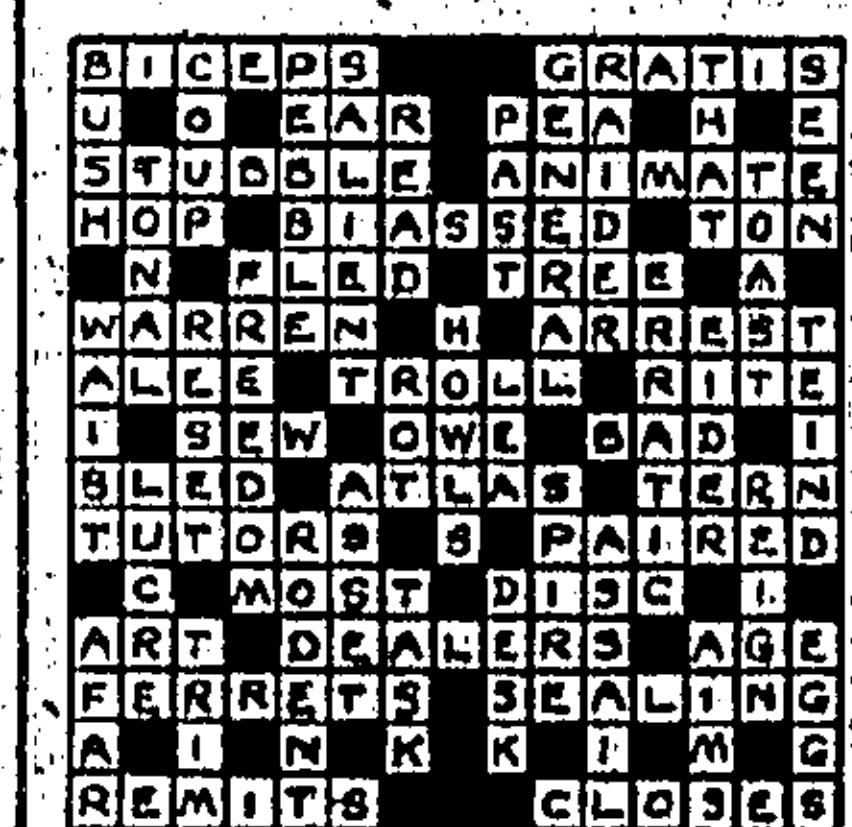
Down

- 1 Matches.
- 2 Hebrew month.
- 3 Toothed.
- 4 Collections of sayings.
- 5 Visionary.
- 6 Puff of wind.
- 8 Cut off.
- 9 Liable to taxation.
- 10 Always.

11 Commodities.

- 13 Mitigate.
- 14 Have woody trunks.
- 20 Eatable.
- 21 Affirm on oath.
- 22 Repulse.
- 23 Love ardently.
- 27 Annoy.
- 28 Apportion.
- 29 Call forth.
- 31 Humour.
- 32 Small boat.
- 36 Well liked.
- 39 Maker.
- 41 One that furnishes shoes.
- 42 Commemorates a noteworthy event.
- 43 Clergyman.
- 45 Lreass.
- 46 Personal servant.
- 47 Indoor game.
- 49 Sly look.
- 50 Ancient dramatic entertainment.
- 52 Measure.
- 53 Growth in the eye.

Yesterday's Solution.



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(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

A.P.C. Building.

Tel. C. 345.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Right or Wrong, She's Right

By Blosser

WELL—I HEAR THAT
YOU AN' OSSIE BURED.
THE HATCHET—SURE—
THAT'S THE WAY—
YOU CAN'T GET THE
BEST OF HIM
ANYWAY!!BUT IF ANYTHING
EVER COMES UP
AGAIN I'M GONNA
HAVE MY
WAY!!I SEE YOU AN'
ALEX ARE FRIENDS
AGAIN, OSSIE—THASS
FINE—THASS
FINE!YES, Y'KNOW MOMMA
ALWAYS TOLD ME
A SOFT ANSWER
TURNETH AWAY
WRATH!!TAINT
SO!IT IS
!!I TELL YOU IT IS, BECAUSE
MOMMA SAYS IT IS, AN'
IF MOMMA SAYS IT IS—
IT IS, EVEN IF IT
ISN'T!!

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UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

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DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Sole Distributors
HONG KONG & S. CHINA

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1930.

A FIRM STAND.

Those who have any regard for the preservation of foreign rights in China, until such time as they are modified by agreement, will be very gratified to note the latest evidence from official sources that the British Government is not to be dragged into any untimely surrender of those privileges, which are guaranteed by treaty. It now transpires that, coincident with the date on which China took it upon herself to declare extraterritoriality at an end, Mr. Arthur Henderson communicated to the Chinese Government a further *aide memoire* in which he pointed out the importance which his Government attached to the considerations outlined in the previous Note on the same subject. He went a step further by plainly intimating to Nanking that Britain expects the Nationalist Government to issue strict orders to provincial and local officials that the treaty stipulations affecting the status and privileges of British subjects continue in full vigour until modifications are agreed upon as the result of negotiations. There is nothing ambiguous about this intimation, and it is possible that unless the suggestion is complied with, the continuance of the present Anglo-Chinese conversations on the subject may be jeopardised.

It is pertinent to recall that in his previous *aide memoire* on the matter, Mr. Henderson pointed out that any attack on the legal rights of British subjects, or on the interests they have built up in the course of nearly a hundred years of faith on solemn treaty stipulations, would confront the British Government with serious responsibility, as such an attack would prejudice the prospects of negotiating a friendly settlement. Unfortunately, since that time there has been one incident in which the Chinese authorities have taken it upon themselves to arrest and detain a British subject. We refer to the case of Pay Commander McBride, in Hankow. Here was a flagrant instance of ignoring the continued existence of extraterritorial rights, but, fortunately for those concerned, consular representations caused the eventual release of the naval officer. Had he been kept in custody, there is no doubt that the British Government would have been compelled to discharge

the "serious responsibility" to which Mr. Henderson alluded in his recent Note. The point to be kept in mind, and it is one which has now again been impressed on China by the British Government, is that the rights and status of foreigners in China to-day are no whit changed from what they were before Nanking chose to declare the extraterritorial system at an end. It is true that Britain has agreed to January 1st being treated as the date from which the process of gradual abolition of extraterritoriality should be regarded as having commenced in principle, but, at present, British concessions to the Chinese viewpoint go no further than that. The legal position of Britons in China remains unaltered, and it will so remain until varied by signed agreement.

Fortunately, in this matter the Treaty Powers are united in viewpoint. The attitude of the United States was made perfectly plain just after Nanking issued the extraterritorial decree, Washington officials intimating that America was prepared to take "stringent measures" if the rights of her citizens were infringed. China, of course, knows the position quite well, and, having issued a notification which conflicts with the actualities, it becomes her duty to make the situation thoroughly clear to all provincial and local officials.

Chiang Kai-shek and Canton.

The usual crop of rumours, perhaps a trifle more diversified, has accompanied the announcement of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's intention of paying an official visit to Canton. It will be his first appearance in the South for four years, his first visit since the fateful days of 1926 when at the head of a revolutionary army, he set out to conquer China. His success in many ways has been remarkable. To outward appearances, the whole of China had come to acknowledge his leadership within a period of two years. Actually, his regime has been one of constant difficulty, and it is obvious even now that the political situation in China will require very extensive liquidation before the Nanking Government is unreservedly in a position to claim to the world that it is representative of a unified China. It is very possible that considerable military disturbance will have to be faced before very long. It was recently divulged, for instance, that the circular telegram of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, announcing his complete fealty to Nanking, was not written by the Shanai leader, "The Model Governor," at all, but was produced in Nanking at a critical moment in order to stabilise conditions in other parts of the country. If Yen Hsi-shan's loyalty to the Central Government is at all doubtful, it is obvious that the next few months will see important developments in North China. Thousands of Shanai troops have been pouring out of Shanai, sweeping through Honan and occupying important positions along the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. If these troops are not friendly disposed towards Nanking, the manner in which the concentrations were carried out does not suggest neutrality, but rather that their movements are designed for the furtherance of Yen's original project of eventually joining up with Feng Yu-hsiang with the object of ousting the present Nanking leaders. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Canton may, therefore, have deeper political significance than is immediately apparent. One of his avowed tasks is to put the military administration on a stable basis, and it is notable that he will be accompanied by that equally efficient organizer, General Ho Ying-ching. Speculation at this stage, even on the known facts, would carry us little further. The immediate future is mixed up with a crowd of uncertainties, and attempt at prediction would be folly. But that a real testing-time, with or without further civil war, is coming is very certain, and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is wise to take every step to put his house in order.

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF LITTLE EXPENSES: A SMALL LEAK WILL SINK A GREAT SHIP.

Mr. R. C. Olive, of Hongkong, has succeeded Mr. Buchan, at the Iphoh agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

We have received from the Standard Oil Co. of New York some very effective Chinese calendars.

On a charge of causing suffering to a chicken, which was being carried suspended by the wing, a Chinese, who appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, was fined \$5.

A Shanghai contemporary says the American Consulate-General is interested in obtaining information regarding the whereabouts of Luther Golden, who was last heard from while in Hongkong in 1914.

A presentation is to be made this evening at the Wesleyan Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Praya East, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Makham on the occasion of their silver wedding and forthcoming departure from the Colony.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a Chinese named K. C. Ho, alias Ho Ko-cheuk, for the alleged unlawful possession of property valued at \$1,200, knowing the same to have been stolen from the United States Shipping Company.

A young Chinese who was following the proceedings in the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, was taken before Mr. Whyte Smith by a constable who stated that he had seen him expectorating in the Court. After pointing out the filthiness of the habit, his Worship cautioned the man.

The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, M.A., Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, sailed for England on board H.M.S. Berwick yesterday. The Rev. R. H. V. Brougham, M.A., will be in charge of the Seamen's Institute, 21, Praya East, until Mr. Waldegrave's return in September.

During last week, eighteen cases of small-pox were notified, of which seven were fatal. All were Chinese excepting one. On Monday, no fewer than twenty-four fresh cases were reported, all being Chinese. Last week's returns also disclose seven deaths from malaria and fifty-nine from tuberculosis.

A Chinese, who appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of larceny of 32 tiles from a house under construction in Kowloon Tong, was given four months' hard labour, the defendant having two previous convictions for larceny. It was stated that the defendant went into the house during the absence of the watchman, who should have been on duty at the time.

A fine of \$50, or one month's hard labour in default, was imposed on a Japanese, who appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a charge of stowing away from Milke on board the s.s. Daishu Maru. The defendant was found hiding in the store room. It was stated that he had formerly got a job as a seaman on a ship in Hongkong and had tried to come to the Colony to pick up another ship.

With the Chinese New Year festivities at an end, the special concessions granted by the Inspector General of Police to itinerant hawkers have been cancelled and this morning several street vendors appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy on charges of committing breaches of the regulations. Fines which were customary before the privileges came into force were imposed on the delinquents.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Feb. 4.
Paris	125.00
Brussels	125.00
Amsterdam	125.00
Berlin	125.00
Copenhagen	125.00
Vienna	125.00
Helsinki	125.00
Athens	125.00
Rio	125.00
Bombay	125.00
Hongkong	125.00
New York	125.00
Guinea	125.00
Stockholm	125.00
Oslo	125.00
Prague	125.00
Lisbon	125.00
Bucharest	125.00
Buenos Aires	125.00
Shanghai	125.00
Yokohama	125.00
Silver (spot)	125.00
Silver (forward)	125.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Reliability Trial.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Might I ask the courtesy of your columns to express thanks, on behalf of the Committee responsible for the recent motor cycle trial, for the very valuable assistance received from many quarters? The success of the trial was undoubtedly largely due to the co-operation received from the local oil companies and to those members of the general public who carried out the arduous work of observers.

The Committee desires to place on record its thanks to the Texas Company for the generous gift of a silver cup to be competed for by members of the Motor Cycle Section, to the Asiatic Petroleum Company for a donation of \$100 to the funds, and to the Vacuum Oil Company for a donation of \$25. Thanks are again due to these firms for their co-operation in offering free oil and petrol to competitors, and especially to the Texas Company for providing a lorry which did extremely useful work.

The Committee also desires to record its keen appreciation of the excellent services rendered by observers who worked the checks during both the night and morning, and without whose assistance the trial could not have been brought to a successful conclusion. Thanks are also due to the Press which was largely instrumental in making the event widely known.

If there are organisations or individuals who assisted in the trial and who are not mentioned specifically here, I trust that they will accept the Committee's warmest thanks for their services. Yours etc.

H. G. SWINBURNE.

Secretary.

INTERESTING POINT IN COURT.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY RAISED.

Charged with keeping a disorderly house at 287, Hollywood Road, third floor, a woman, named Wong Sam, was this morning fined \$250, or two months' imprisonment, by Major Willson at the Central Magistracy.

Sub-inspector Chevalier said he would like to draw special attention to the case, as there had already been three previous convictions in respect of this house, the first in 1928 and two others recently, whilst this morning's proceedings made the fourth. The police had not been able to take any action against the landlord, as he was away in the country and was seldom in Hongkong. The only man who knew anything about the place was the rent collector, but the Ordinance distinctly said that proceedings could only be taken against the landlord or his agent. The rent collector did not come under the latter heading. The police therefore proposed to take the rent collector to the S.C.A., and warn him that in future he would be held responsible.

Major Willson:—Although you are satisfied that he is not legally responsible?

S.I. Chevalier:—Somebody is responsible.

DELI MARU PIRACY TRIAL.

ALLEGED PIRATES AGAIN REMANDED.

Two alleged pirate agents will appear at the Central Magistracy on Tuesday afternoon, to answer a charge in connexion with the Deli Maru piracy, which took place on September 21, last year.

This morning the men, Lo Ming, alias Lo Ying-ping, and Lam Hon-chau, alias Lam King-yin, were before Major Willson, when he ordered a remand.

The charge against them is that they, together with other persons not in custody, on various dates between the beginning of October, 1929, and January 13, 1930, did feloniously consult or correspond with pirates for the ransom of one, H. Y. Hsu, who was kidnapped in the piracy of the s.s. Deli Maru, a Japanese steamer, which was pirated on the high seas on September 21, 1929, knowing them to be guilty of the said piracy.

Mr. Covey, of Messrs. G. K. Hall, Bratton and Co., appeared on behalf of the first defendant, and C. D. I. Murphy, applied for an adjournment until Tuesday on behalf of the Public Prosecutor.

The Very Safe!

The production of stockings in the United States has increased on an average more than \$8,000,000 annually in value, because women have been wearing short skirts, judging by a survey newly completed by the Industrial Research department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania. The survey discloses that from 1926 to 1928 hosiery production grew from about 12,000,000 dozen pairs to more than 22,500,000 dozen pairs with the value of the output increasing from about \$28,120,000 in 1926 to approximately \$45,480,000 in 1927. Ninety-two mills produced 632,534 dozen pairs of full fashioned hosiery in 1928, but last year there were no fewer than 235 mills.

(A bride recently postponed her wedding because the day was wet.) The weather's outrageous; the bride is outrageous; And doesn't approve of a knot in the damp. So bridegroom and curate, however obdurate, Must bow and retire 'neath the shade of a gamp. In patience abiding until a subsiding. Brings visions of sunshine and hope to the heart. The spirits elating, for winning by waiting. Is better than making a pout kind of start.

"When are Joan and Edward to be married?" "Never, I'm afraid." "Why, how's that?" "Well, she won't marry him until he pays his debts, and he can't pay his debts until she marries him."

Wife at Willesden: My husband asked for the key of the cupboard so that he could get a cup to throw at me.

Witness at West London: I looked at him and he fell down.

Man at North London: I am doing a little work as an alleged entertainer.

Witness defendant: I am that good woman's husband, and all she has said is nothing but home truths.

W. man at West London: I have never bought or sold anything in my life.

He became a statutory tenant—Witness at Clerkenwell County Court.

That motor fuel can be manufactured from Douglas fir trees is the belief of Dr. Jacques C. Morrell and Gustav Egloff. Laboratory tests with wood lead the two discoverers to believe that the fuel can be made commercially. They report that only 24 per cent. of a standing tree is now used and that from the 76 per cent. waste they intend to manufacture their fuel.

A little girl was sitting with her mother in a tramcar. Presently an extremely stout lady boarded the vehicle and subsided into her seat with a sigh of relief.

The little girl eyed the newcomer with staring eyes for some moments, and then, turning to her parent, inquired in a loud voice, "Mummy—is that all one lady?"

WHO WAS ARTEMUS WARD?

An author may adopt a pseudonym for a score of reasons. He may desire immunity from personal praise or blame, from abuse or sympathy, or he may sometimes hope, by putting on another name, to put on another personality, under cover of which he can give expression to a side of his nature which, for some reason, he does not wish to reveal in his ordinary life. This was possibly so with Charles Farrar Browne, who wrote under the pen-name of Artemus Ward.

In private life Browne was a quiet, young man, of refined tastes and sensibilities, and a thoughtful, retiring disposition, but somewhere within him there must have lurked a passion for life in the raw, a homely wit and shrewdness which found literary incarnation in Artemus Ward, the travelling showman, under which name he wrote.

Artemus was sent wandering all over America, and then to Europe, making the acquaintance of Shakers and Mormons, Suffragettes and presidents, Albert Edward and young Napoleon, emerging unperturbed from every encounter, and earning for himself the title of "the genial showman."

He and his wife, Betsey Jane, are two very solid figures, very real and human in their vulgarity, their irreverence and their coarseness, as well as in their more pleasing characteristics. Artemus, in fact, overshadowed his creator to such an extent that he is remembered to-day as a personality, while Browne is no more than a name.

CRUX OF THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

HUMAN ELEMENT BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR.

EMPIRE COMMUNICATIONS ONE OF MAIN CONSIDERATIONS.

AMERICAN TRADE CLAIM.

BY CHARLES HODGES.

Authority on International Relations at New York University.

The real significance of the naval conference in London is that the world shall be in a position to read its future for the next generation in terms of peace or war.

There is nothing jingoistic in facing international facts. We all know that a more disastrous conflict than war between America and Britain cannot be imagined. No war, unfortunately, is absolutely unthinkable. Indeed, everything which history teaches us shows that these two nations must change the repeated events—or fight.

The plain truth is ominous. To the British Empire, maritime supremacy has meant everything. Whether wresting it from Spain, Holland and France or keeping it against the threat of Germany, seapower for 300 years has been the most jealously guarded national asset of Britain. Every challenge—from the Spanish Armada to the German high sea fleet—has eventuated in ultimate conflict.

ORIGINS OF THE "NEXT WAR?"

The naval conference at London is the new challenge of peace to three centuries of struggle. Britannia may as the popular anthem goes, rule the waves. The smoke of the American battle fleet, however, has loomed lowering on the horizon since the World War. England frankly has feared the consequences of the new rivalry.

From such international distrust, enmity between nations grows which readily can endanger world peace. The origins of what can become even today "the next war" lie embedded in such fears and misunderstanding. Anglo-American statesmanship is endeavouring at this crucial moment to break the vicious historic circle of war-breeding animosities.

Politics of Disarmament.

The two contenders for sea power, the prize of national greatness, are not alone in their efforts.

Since the armistice, statesmen the world over have been attempting to make "the war to end war" a lasting victory for peace. A threefold attack on the ancient custom of duelling among the nations has developed during a decade of world reconstruction. Politically, world organization has been growing to provide international group protection instead of continued reliance solely on individual national security.

The League of Nations, with its membership of 54 out of 65 nations, has laboured to build up the international guarantee of national safety. Legally, obligations for the peaceful settlement of international disputes have multiplied. There are individual arbitration agreements between the several states; group compacts such as the Locarno treaties; world pledges such as the Kellogg anti-war pact. But with regard to actual disarmament, the nations find themselves sharply divided as to ways and means.

If national security still rests primarily upon military power, the question of armaments involves three spheres—the land, the air, and the sea. Armies, air forces and navies, however, present sharp contrasts as problems for statesmen.

1.—Land forces, by themselves, can never be anything more than of primary continental importance.

Within broad limits, the size of armies affects only nations who use them against each other. European nations are acutely concerned, consequently, with the military strength of their immediate neighbours. But the relative strength of Old World military establishments and American or even Asiatic forces, in the narrow sense, is of no direct moment. However, technical restrictions on the conduct of warfare, instigated by efforts to regulate arms, materials and methods, obviously bear upon the whole world situation. Armies, therefore, have represented a universal problem—the citadel of militarism being Europe herself.

2.—Air power, given the present development of the means of aerial warfare, remains auxiliary to the two major arms.

It is an adjunct to land and sea power, for it still is restricted in its sphere of independent action. A military menace whose potentialities are staggering in combination with operations on land, air power seems destined, however, to be world-wide in its ultimate scope.

3.—Sea power, by its very nature, is limited to a few contenders for world pre-eminence.

The command of the seas, given the existing political and economic development of nations, is involved inescapably with national greatness. No world power—that is, one of the half-dozen nations in the van, thoroughly industrialized and dependent upon international commerce for raw materials and markets essential to existence—can fail to be affected by naval strength in every quarter of the globe. Battle fleets are capable of transfer, given naval bases and allies, from one theatre of operations to another where the command of the sea is at stake.

Attempts to Solve The Arms Problem.

The peace treaties of 1919 rest on the proposition that the drastic armament limitations imposed on the defeated Central Powers, from Germany to Bulgaria, are to be preliminary to a general world-wide reduction of forces by all nations.

The League of Nations, in consequence, has bent its efforts in the direction of a general, comprehensive plan for disarmament. Geneva's earlier activity emphasized the more technical problems. These covered such diverse questions as the traffic in arms, the private manufacture of armaments, and chemical warfare. The league, making a new start in 1925 after the rejection of the famous Geneva protocol as too far-reaching, turned to the possibilities of world-wide armament limitation. Since then, the preparatory commission has been engaged in laying the groundwork for a general parity. Both the United States and Russia have co-operated with the league in this direction.

The problem of naval strength, however, has remained somewhat outside Geneva's main efforts to bring about the universal limitation of armaments. The issue of sea power not only has concerned but few nations. More fundamental, the Washington conference for limitation of naval armaments of 1921-22 advanced this aspect of the armaments question far beyond the general progress in other related spheres.

First, fleet "ratios" were established for the five naval powers of today. That is, the strength of the battle fleets was limited in the proportion of 5-5-3-1-1-1 for the United States, Britain, Japan, France and Italy. Second, capital ships ceased, under the limitation agreement, to constitute an issue. Third, the restriction of other craft to maximum displacement of 10,000 tons, armed with guns not to exceed eight inches in calibre, definitely forecast the present struggle over what were for-

WATCHMEN & THEIR LICENCES.

MUST THEY CARRY THEM WHEN OFF DUTY?

MAGISTRATE'S POSER.

The construction placed on a Regulation in the Watchmen's Ordinance arose during the hearing of a case before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, and, after some discussion, his Worship adjourned the hearing for one week for further legal argument.

The case concerned a private watchman who was charged with not having his licence on him while off duty.

His Worship pointed out to the prosecution that the man was not on duty, and intimated that he thought the Regulation applied to watchmen when on duty only.

Sergeant Walsh replied in the negative, and said they were to have their licences on them at all times, whether on duty or not.

His Worship:—What does he do if he is having a bath?

Sergeant Walsh:—He is not in public then.

After referring to the Regulations, which stated that watchmen had to have their licences on them the whole time, his Worship said it was a physical impossibility for them to carry them the whole time. He thought that what was meant by the Regulation was that they should carry their licences the whole time they were on duty, and not also whilst they were off duty.

Sergeant Walsh pointed out that the object was to prevent watchmen from taking their licences to Canton, where they could be either used as a certificate of character or given away to somebody else. In the event of a licence being lost, the holder could obtain a duplicate on payment of \$1.

Addressing Mr. W. Le Bart Sparrow, who was present in Court, his Worship said he might consider the point. He was inclined to think that the Regulation meant that the licence had to be carried while on duty. It was admitted that the defendant in the present case was not on duty, and he said he had left it in his other jacket. His Worship asked Mr. Sparrow if he was inclined to argue that watchmen had to carry their licences all the time.

Mr. Sparrow replied that if the Regulation only applied to watchmen when on duty, it would have been so stated in the wording.

His Worship:—As I said before, what if he goes in for a bath?

Mr. Sparrow:—It is not likely that he would be asked to produce it then.

His Worship:—Well, don't take the extreme case of a bath. What if he's playing in a football match?

Mr. Sparrow:—I could not say off-hand.

His Worship said he would adjourn the case for one week and unless the prosecution could produce some authority on the point, he would not convict.

merly solely auxiliaries. Fourth, this meant the ultimate appearance of the Anglo-American naval controversy—the clash of the two real rivals in the post-war world for sea power—as a question of cruiser strength.

Sea power, from Athens to Britain and Japan, is the product. (Continued on Page 8.)

CHURCH MEETING AT KOWLOON.

NEW CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was held in the Church Hall last evening. A large number of the congregation attended, and the chair was taken by the Rev. W. Walton Rogers, M.A.

A note of optimism characterized the gathering. The reports which were read and which dealt with the various activities of the Church were all "that could have been expected, while the balance sheet for the year was eminently satisfactory.

Vestry's Work.

In opening the meeting, the Rev. Walton Rogers said that he was happy to see such a large gathering at the meeting. He was confident that with the coming year the Church would go from strength to strength. Now that the new Church Ordinance had come into operation, the Vestry Committee was replaced by the Church Council and thus they were commencing a new chapter in the history of St. Andrew's, and it was fitting that they should remember how faithfully the Church had been served by the members of the Vestry Committee, and how much the Church owed them. During his own three years at St. Andrew's he knew how regularly the Vestry members had turned up to meetings and had tended the interests of the Church. They owed every retiring member a great debt of gratitude. Special mention should be made of Messrs. J. H. Hunt and F. W. Stapleton, and in the name of the congregation he thanked them. Mr. Rogers said that he was also grateful to the Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Shann for the work they had done for St. Andrew's during his absence on furlough.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers for the Church was then proceeded with. They resulted as follows:—

Delegates to C. of E. Board of Trustees, Diocese of Hongkong:—Captain Thomas and Mr. J. H. Hunt.

Church Council:—Messrs. Barnes, Carruthers, C. Franklin, R. Baldwin, H. Giddins, Capt. Thomas, Messrs. R. H. Wong, O. B. Raven, F. W. Stapleton, Westcott, C. E. Thomas, Messdames McDonald, Rogers, M. Clarke, Stapleton, Miss W. Robinson.

Representatives at Diocesan Conference.—Capt. Thomas, Messrs. E. C. Thomas, Raven, Barnes, Franklin, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Robinson.

Sidesmen.—The sidesmen were unanimously re-elected with the addition of Messrs. Mitchell, Stedman and Fellshaw.

Hon. Auditor.—Mr. T. Martin was unanimously re-elected as Hon. Auditor to the Church.

Rev. Walton Rogers pointed out that he deeply regretted the fact that in view of his returning home in May of this year, Mr. J. H. Hunt would not be nominated to a position on the Council, and paid a tribute to the work Mr. (Continued on Next Column.)

FOG DELAYS MOST RIVER BOATS.

THE SAN NAM HOI AGROUND NEAR KONGMOON.

SOME LATE ARRIVALS.

The fog that has prevailed along the China Coast for the last two or three days caused the delay of almost every steamer from Kongmoon and Canton last night. Only one steamer from Canton arrived in time yesterday, the others all reaching Hongkong at various times this morning, whilst one vessel on the Hongkong-Kongmoon run has gone aground.

The Lungshan, Sai On, Tai Leq and Kwongtung all left Canton yesterday at 4.30 p.m. as usual, but they had only been under way for a short time before they were caught in fog banks so thick that it was almost impossible to proceed. The Sai On had better luck. It appears that she went on a few minutes longer than the others and was fortunate in meeting with clear weather all the way down to Hongkong, arriving here at 10.25 p.m.

The other three had to drop anchor at various periods and made very little progress from 7 p.m. until 2 a.m. to-day. The Lungshan tied up alongside her wharf at 9.50 a.m., the Tai Lee at 10 a.m. and the Kwongtung at 11 a.m.

It was not until 11.30 a.m. that the Kwong Fook Cheong, from Kongmoon, reached the pier. She reports foggy weather up the river. The San Nam Hoi left Hongkong for Kongmoon together with the Kwong Fook Cheong on Monday evening and struck a sand bank about eight miles below Kongmoon. She was still fast aground when the latter vessel passed her yesterday.

WASTING WATER.

WASHING CLOTHES AT A FOUNTAIN.

On the appearance of two women before Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on charges of wasting water by washing clothes at street fountains, his Worship remarked that he saw people doing that constantly. He supposed it was just a question of who was picked out.

Walking along any road, like Canton Road, his Worship said there was always somebody washing clothes at the fountains. Each defendant was fined \$2.

Hunt had done for St. Andrew's in the past.

The Reports.

Mr. Rogers then said that he hoped that as many members as possible would place their names on the Church Electoral Roll. He hoped that all members present would inform their friends who attended St. Andrew's of the existence of the roll, and request them to sign it. Mr. J. H. Hunt then read the Vestry Report, which showed that the attendance had been most regular, and that the members had displayed the keenest interest in the welfare of the Church.

The Rev. Walton Rogers then stated they all owed very much to their Treasurer, Mr. Stapleton, who had devoted much time and thought to the interests of the Church. It was to be regretted that he could not carry on during the coming year, and that it would be the business of the new Church Council to elect a successor. He hoped that they would find one as faithful and sincere as Mr. Stapleton.

The reports were then read as follows:—Communicants' Union, Miss Clarke; Envoque System, Mr. Eastman; Scouts, Mr. R. H. Wong; Cubs, Miss Maud White; Scripture Union, Miss Robinson; V.D.M.A., Miss McGill; Young People's Service, Mrs. J. H. Hunt; Primary Schools, Mrs. Ingram (read by Rev. Rogers).

Thanks Expressed.

Mr. Rogers said that they all owed a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Ingram, who, although not a member of the Church, had taken over the Primary Schools for a year. A unanimous vote of thanks was carried by those present to Mrs. Ingram.

Mr. F. W. Stapleton was then elected as People's Warden, and the Vicar's Nominee was Mr. J. H. Hunt.

The meeting closed with an address by Mr. Hunt in which he said that it was necessary, on account of the number of people who left the Colony for church-going to close up their ranks. Mr. Hunt said that he really wished for a better attendance, as there could be nothing more discouraging to a preacher than rows of empty pews. He then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

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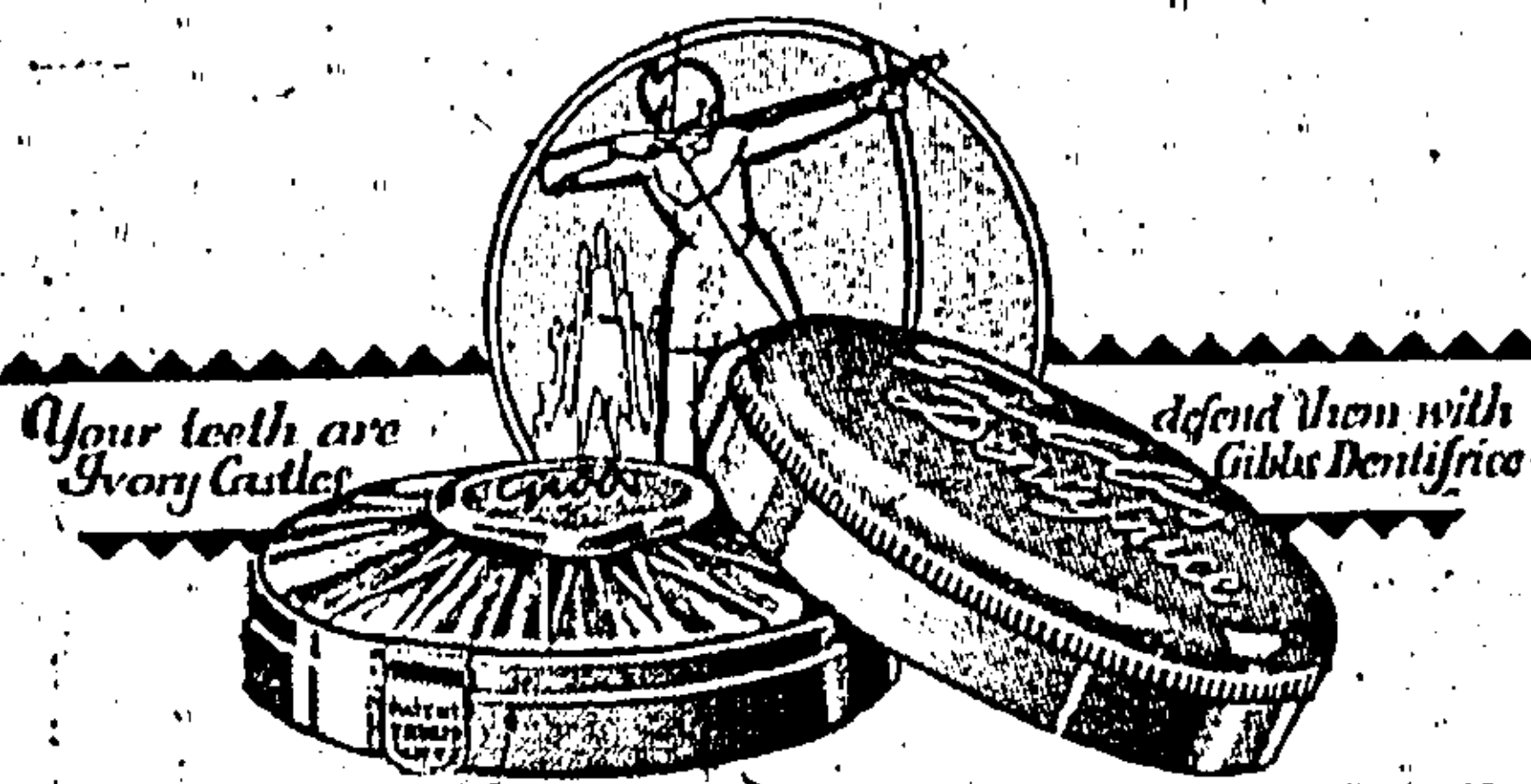
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MOTORCYCLE RELIABILITY TRIAL

Despite the fact that those who participated in the Motorcycle Trial, which started on Friday at 12.1 a.m. and ended at 12 p.m. were offered free gasoline and free lubricating oil, Mr. ROGERS ON HIS A.J.S. (4.98) MOTORCYCLE WHICH USED GARGOYLE MOBILOIL, TIED FOR FIRST PRIZE.

Mr. Smith on his Triumph (4.98) using Mobiloil won second place.

The prize for the first Harley Davidson was won by Mr. Marriot, who also used Mobiloil.

With regard to the entries for the "Team Prize" Mr. Rogers was in the first team to finish. In both the second and third teams all the riders used Mobiloil.

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FOGGY WEATHER

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone is central to the north of Vladivostok. The apex of a V-shaped depression lies

to the south-west of Japan. Light variable winds will prevail over the China Sea. The local forecast till noon to-morrow is:—N.W. or variable winds, moderate; generally overcast; fog.

GARRISON NEWS.

FAREWELL DANCE OF THE BERWICK.

A good muster of Service-men, their lady friends and other guests assembled at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's restaurant on Monday night on the occasion of the farewell dance of H.M.S. Berwick. Quite a number of the ship's officers were there, including Surgeon, Capt. Shaw, Lt. Cdr. Friend, Lieut. Wilkinson, Lt. Dalison, Lemon and Harrison, and Capt. Hoar, R.M.

Dancing was indulged in to the soft strains of the "Bears" Band, and during the interval some excellent refreshments were provided.

Area League Football.

A welcome win came the way of the R.E. & R. Signals team at Chatham Road yesterday afternoon when they defeated 12th Heavy Battery, R.A., by three goals to one. Teams:

R.E. & R. Signals.—Penny, Gillett, Perry, Palmer, Grosvenor, Dolling, Higgins, Sablin, Cotton, Earl, Monaghan.

12th (H) Bty, R.A.—Stacey, Taylor, Gough, Wilkins, Gardner, Eardley, Hall, Chambers, Allen, Walker, Finn.

Forward play by the Gunners took them down the field from the kick-off but the Engineers replied with a good run that was held by Gardner, who cleared well down the field. Play ran from end to end, the defences holding the attacks on both sides, though Gillett mis-kicked, and conceded a corner when tackling Finn. The flag-kick was well placed, but the Engineers managed to clear, and broke away only to be sent back again, and Allen put in a nice ground shot which Penny held well.

Back went play to the other end, where, following on a mis-kick by Gardner, Cotton shot from outside the penalty area, and gave Stacey no chance with a fine drive. Some even play followed, and both goals had narrow escapes. End-to-end play, without further score, was the order for the rest of the first half.

In the second half the Engineers gradually got the better of the play, and penned the Gunners in their own half for some time, Stacey and Gough battling manfully in defence. A movement by the Engineers forwards gave Cotton his chance, and he scored a nice goal.

After mid-field play, Allen made a good solo run from half-way and beat Penny with a fine bang into the net.

More mid-field play followed, until shortly before full time, when Cotton broke through again, and scored his hat-trick.

Navy Match.

On the Dockyard ground yesterday afternoon a friendly match ended in the Moorsmen defeating the "Iroquois" 2nd XI by six goals to nil. Teams: Moorsmen.—Gould, Berry, Glynn, Day, Leacaster, Gregory, Woods, Munro, Riddle, Pinder, Evans. Iroquois.—Brittle, Watson, Northfield, Findlay, Riddington, Caldwell, Blake, Hellier, Hawthorn, Bird, Woodman.

Both teams took some time to settle down, though Moorsmen were first to show football form. Munro made the opening for Riddle's first goal, and later the latter went through the Iroquois defence on his own, and gave Brittle no chance with a low shot. Pinder put Moorsmen further ahead.

In the second half, attacks on each side failed to get through the defences for some time. Moorsmen were definitely the better side, and another goal was not long to seek. After Brittle had saved a shot from Riddle, Evans put in a drive that deceived Brittle by another player being in his way.

Iroquois replied with a good movement though they could not score what in front of goal. A corner against the Moorsmen was cleared by Gould in the midst of several players. Moorsmen were soon back in attack, and both Riddle and Munro failed to get their heads to Evans' centre.

Some end-to-end play followed, but Moorsmen were always the side on top, and Munro scored a fifth goal from fifteen yards, whilst Evans added a sixth just before the end.

SETTLING THE POINT IN GOLF



Limits of Teeing Ground

If a ball is played from outside the limits of the teeing ground in match plays it may be recalled by the opposing side and re-teed without penalty. In stroke competition, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball within the limits and play his second stroke. The penalty for breach of this rule in stroke competition is disqualification.

CRUX OF THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

of two elements—geographic position and national development.

Therefore, naval armaments not only are limited inevitably by environment to a smaller group of countries than are land forces. Effective fleets, due to the costly technical character of such weapons, can be maintained by relatively few countries. Personnel, all in all, plays a larger role on sea than land—it is bred, literally, in the bone.

The map of sea-power shows naval strength distributed among three groups—European, American and Asiatic.

The largest number of major powers border the Atlantic. Two out of the six contenders for maritime position prior to 1914, Germany and Austria-Hungary, have disappeared, to all intents, from the map in the naval sense. Two others, France and Italy, are primarily Mediterranean rivals. Britain remains the dominant naval power with a quarter of the world's naval strength, just as France occupies the premier place in the roster of land forces.

Across the Atlantic, America equally is unchallenged in her naval primacy in the new world. One-quarter of the world's sea power is under the United States flag. The "A B C" nations, the Latin-American rivals, have but a twentieth of the total tonnage; it is now rapidly becoming obsolescent.

In the Far East, Japan is in a position of dominance similar to that occupied by the United States in the new world. Japan enjoys an unmistakable supremacy in East Asia from Kamchatka south to Formosa and extends her power out into the equatorial Pacific. She commands virtually all-insular approaches to the orient.

Total Tonnage: All Classes of War Vessels.

	1913	1927
Great Britain	222.2	127.9
France	68.2	52.3
Italy	38.1	29.0
Russia	39.5	17.9
Germany	103.7	15.0

European Total	(Including all other nations)	524.3	285.0
United States		843.6	1261.7
Japan		535.9	703.6

WORLD TOTALS

(Including all other navies) 689.2 513.4

The world's navies, in sum, have changed markedly since the World War. The gross tonnage, due to limitation on capital ships, has dropped materially. The supremacy of Europe has passed, both American and Japanese naval strength being practically double at the expense of old world powers. Rivalry in capital ships, west and east, has been transformed to competition in cruisers to-day—possibly submarines, if France and Italy have their way, to-morrow.

Why Anglo-American Rivalry.

So, to-day, challenging sea power exists in the hands of only five nations—Britain and the United States, Japan, France and Italy.

The contest for world power is centred now by force of circumstance on the Atlantic. This struggle for sea power is a duel between two nations, America and England. It threatens to repeat the heretofore inevitable conflict of interests between Britain and her most dangerous maritime rival.

The three other powers on the sea have a close relation to the fortunes of the leading contenders. Japan, by reason of the international position of the United States on both Atlantic and Pacific, plays the greater role. The Mikado's land has a strategic opportunity of vast potentialities in case of trouble between the two main contenders. France and Italy, by their relation to the European balance of power, constitute the other parts of the problem. There is the minor rivalry, subordinated to the all-important Anglo-American issue.

Obviously, when Anglo-American relations are restored to a basis of mutual understanding, the question of naval armaments passes from the realm of current world politics. For if the United States and Britain arrive at an agreement on sea power, no other nation can threaten peace on a world scale. First naval parity, then limitation, and eventually possibly disarmament can follow.

Both Britain and America are on record as desiring naval limitation in principle on the basis of equality of sea power. Each, however, has sought an application of such naval parity which would give itself a tactical advantage. Hence today's cruiser controversy—a dispute in terms of kind, armament and number.

To understand these realities of sea power, we must know underlying stakes. British Admirals have urged their claims under the slogan, "Breadlines of Empire." American Admirals have countered with the cry of "Highways of Trade." Yet behind wheat imports and automobile exports, there are two great people face to face with world destiny. A Labour premier in Downing Street and a business

SHANGHAI INTERPORTERS.



Some of Shanghai's Interport representatives are shown above. Insets, left Messrs. A. R. Blinck, J. F. Pilcher, R. Lock; right, K. M. Cumming, R. T. Denison, C. O. Cumming; centre bottom, W. Bowling. They are members of the Shanghai team which lost to Hongkong by the odd match of nine and are playing Manila at Fanning to-day. K. C. Stephenson, captain of Shanghai's Interport rugby fifteen, is seen in the main picture.



A successful Shanghai basketball team composed of the wives and daughters of the American Marine Officers.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

GINGER FACTORY ORDERED TO ABATE.

The management of the Lee Lung Ginger Factory, of Sham-shui-po, were summoned before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning for failing to abate a smoke nuisance.

Mr. H. S. Losoby appeared for the defence and intimated that a notice was served on his clients to abate the nuisance by using better coal and by better stoking. Not only had this been done, but the defendants had consulted Mr. Lane, the architect, with a view to making further improvements. It was proposed to use coke and briquets.

Mr. Losoby also pointed out that the premises had been passed by the Public Works Department, only some few months ago.

His Worship adjourned the case for three weeks for the defendants to carry out their plans to abate the nuisance.

BANISHEE'S THEFT.

TOO DECREPID TO GET A FLOGGING.

Arrested on a charge of larceny of an iron bar from near the Kowloon City Market, a Chinese appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning accused of stealing and of returning from banishment.

The defendant, who had three previous convictions for larceny, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on the major charge and six months on the larceny count, the sentences to run concurrently.

His Worship remarked that the defendant was rather decrepit and did not think he would impose a flogging.

President in the White House are attempting to bring the human element into the struggle over naval "yardsticks."

A CROWN WITNESS MISSING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Witness added that the girl had only been in the water for a few minutes before she was rescued but she was unconscious. He tried to revive her but failed.

Yeung Kong-ming, master of fishing junk No. 3014HC, said he knew all three accused who were part of his crew of seven. On December 17, they went ashore together and witness later found Yip Shui-wan on the junk with wet clothes. He did not say anything but went ashore to get medicine. Witness added that he did not see V. Sang that night.

Kwok Ching-mui's brother stated that his sister usually wore bangles on.

A Chinese detective gave evidence to the effect that he watched second accused's junk as a result of which he took four men to the Police Station, two of them being the first and third accused.

Different Statements.

A Sergeant Interpreter at Central Police Station gave evidence of taking statements from the accused when charged with murder. The statements were as follows, being admitted by accused V. Sang, "I did not murder her. The people of several hundred boats called out 'thief.' I got frightened and jumped into the harbour." Li Sze, "On the night of the 17th day I went ashore with V. Sang. V. Sang brought the knife with him. U Sang took off the bangles from Kwok Ching-mui. I was then in the bow of the boat when the girl called out 'save life' and I jumped into the water." Yip hui-wan, "I don't know anything. I did not murder her. I was there sleeping at the stern of the girl's boat. U Sang had a knife in his hand. He seized the girl by the neck and the girl called out. I jumped overboard. I don't know whether she jumped overboard to drown herself or what happened to her as I jumped overboard first."

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.



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- (Here Am I. F.T.
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NAVAL PROBLEMS.

BRITISH PROPOSALS BEING EXAMINED.

London, Feb. 4. The third plenary session of the Naval Conference has opened, but none of the heads of the delegations were present. It is understood that technical experts are first considering the British and French proposals with a view to reporting thereon to their chiefs, when the latter arrive.

Only a Committee Meeting.

Later. It was the first Committee, not a plenary session, which met today, when, according to a communiqué, additionally to statements made at the previous meeting, the committee considered the French transactional proposal and a series of draft resolutions outlined under the five heads of a compromise proposed by the United Kingdom delegation.

The discussion opened on the basis of the French transactional proposal, as arranged at the previous meeting. After the discussion, in which the representatives set forth the respective delegations' views on the principles of the proposal, the committee decided to discuss it in detail later.

The communiqué says the heads of the delegations subsequently met and discussed further conference procedure. It was generally agreed that conversations among the delegations were giving good results, and preparing the way for agreements, and must continue.

The delegation heads will again meet to-morrow, to continue the discussions in the light of the first Committee's work.—*Reuter*.

Britain's Proposals.

London, Feb. 4. At the first Committee meeting to-day, Mr. Wakatsuki was the only chief delegate to be present.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, represented Great Britain, and put forward his Government's proposals. The British suggestions differ in certain respects from the "transactional proposals" of the French memorandum

published last week. The French scheme permitted a limited transference of tonnage through all categories. The British proposals do not permit of a transfer in categories of battleships and aircraft carriers, and visualise only a limited transfer of tonnage downwards from the large cruiser class—that is, those with eight-inch guns and over. In the categories of small cruisers, namely those with guns of six-inch or smaller calibre and of destroyers, the transfer would, however, be possible up to 100 per cent. Complete freedom of transfer in these categories would therefore allow the nations to meet their individual requirements by devoting, if they so desired, the whole of the tonnage allotted to them for light cruisers and destroyers, to the building of light cruisers only, or of destroyers only.

There is no mention of transfer to or from the submarine class, but officially the British delegation still supports the abolition of submarines. They have in fact made something of a gesture by cancelling three submarines in this year's construction programme, and have suspended work on others until after the end of the financial year. Incidentally, the case of the submarine is a clear indication of the weakness of an unmitigated global theory, since a ton in submarines and a ton in, say, cruisers, are obviously not interchangeable units.—*British Wireless*.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Sentiments of Ambassador to Tokyo.

Tokyo, Feb. 4.

The new American Ambassador, Mr. Castle, made his first public utterance in Japan when addressing a gathering at a dinner by the American-Japan Society in his honour this evening.

He stressed the need for replacing naval rivalry by friendly co-operation and mutual concession, and pooh-poohed the "absurd talk of friction between Japan and America over the development of the great potential markets in China."

Expressing confidence that nobody will suggest to Japan any sacrifice endangering her national

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

LOYD'S ANNUAL SUMMARY OF MERCANTILE TONNAGE.

London, Feb. 4. According to Lloyd's annual summary of the mercantile shipbuilding all over the world in 1929, the output reached 2,793,210 tons, being an increase of 93,971 tons compared with 1928.

In Britain and Ireland the output represents 54.6 of the whole world's output, compared with 53.6 in 1927 and 1928.

The present tonnage of internal combustion vessels is 844 of steam tonnage, compared with 62.8 in 1927.

The tonnage of motorships is nearly 400,000 tons over the steam tonnage.

There is a notable increase in oil-burners, which in 1914 were 1,310,000 tons and now are nearly 20,000,000 tons.—*Reuter*.

security, or challenging her preponderant naval strength in the Orient, the speaker emphasised his belief in Japan's influence as a stabilising factor in the regions of the western Pacific, the same as that of the United States on the American continent.

Dependence on Goodwill.

Proceeding, Mr. Castle declared that President Hoover did not send him to Japan to insist on the American viewpoint in such controversies as may arise in London, but sent him in order that there would be someone in Tokyo able fully and frankly to express his ideas.

Referring to the question of ten thousand ton cruisers, the Ambassador said that many people believe the Naval Conference will stand or fall on this point, but he himself considers it more accurate to say the conference will stand or fall according to the measure of goodwill of the participating nations.

Prominent Japanese at the dinner, praise the speech, especially the part reproving scaremongers holding pessimistic views on Japanese-American friction in China.—*Reuter*.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ N.V.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Head Office: 11, Queen's Road, Central.
Authorized Capital £100,000,000
(£11,500,000)
Paid-Up Capital £100,000,000
(£11,500,000)
Reserve Fund £100,000,000
(£11,500,000)
HEAD OFFICE:—AMSTERDAM.
Branches:—Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.
AGENCIES:—In all the principal towns of the world.
General Exchange and Banking Business transacted. Loans and overdrafts granted on approved security. Current and Fixed Deposit accounts opened.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed 4½%.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥100,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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BANK OF CHINA.

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Paid-Up Capital \$15,378,000.00
Reserve Funds \$9,629,425.14
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
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Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America and other parts of the world.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial and Eastern Bank of England, Ltd.
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HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$2,000,000
Reserve Funds \$1,500,000
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AGENCIES:—In all the principal towns of the world.
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H. C. BOOTH, Acting Manager.

SHAMEEN PRINTING PRESS

AGENTS FOR:
The Hongkong Telegraph.
TO WHOM ALL LOCAL ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$100,000,000
Subscribed and Paid Up \$100,000,000
Reserve Fund \$100,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—W. H. Bell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Flannery, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
R. D. F. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., H. R. Compton, Esq., T. E. Pearson, Esq., J. L. L. Lewis, Esq., T. H. R. Shaw, Esq., C. G. S. Mackie, Esq., J. J. Warren, Esq.
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General Exchange and Banking Business transacted. Loans and overdrafts granted on approved security. Current and Fixed Deposit accounts opened.
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FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. G. HAYES, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

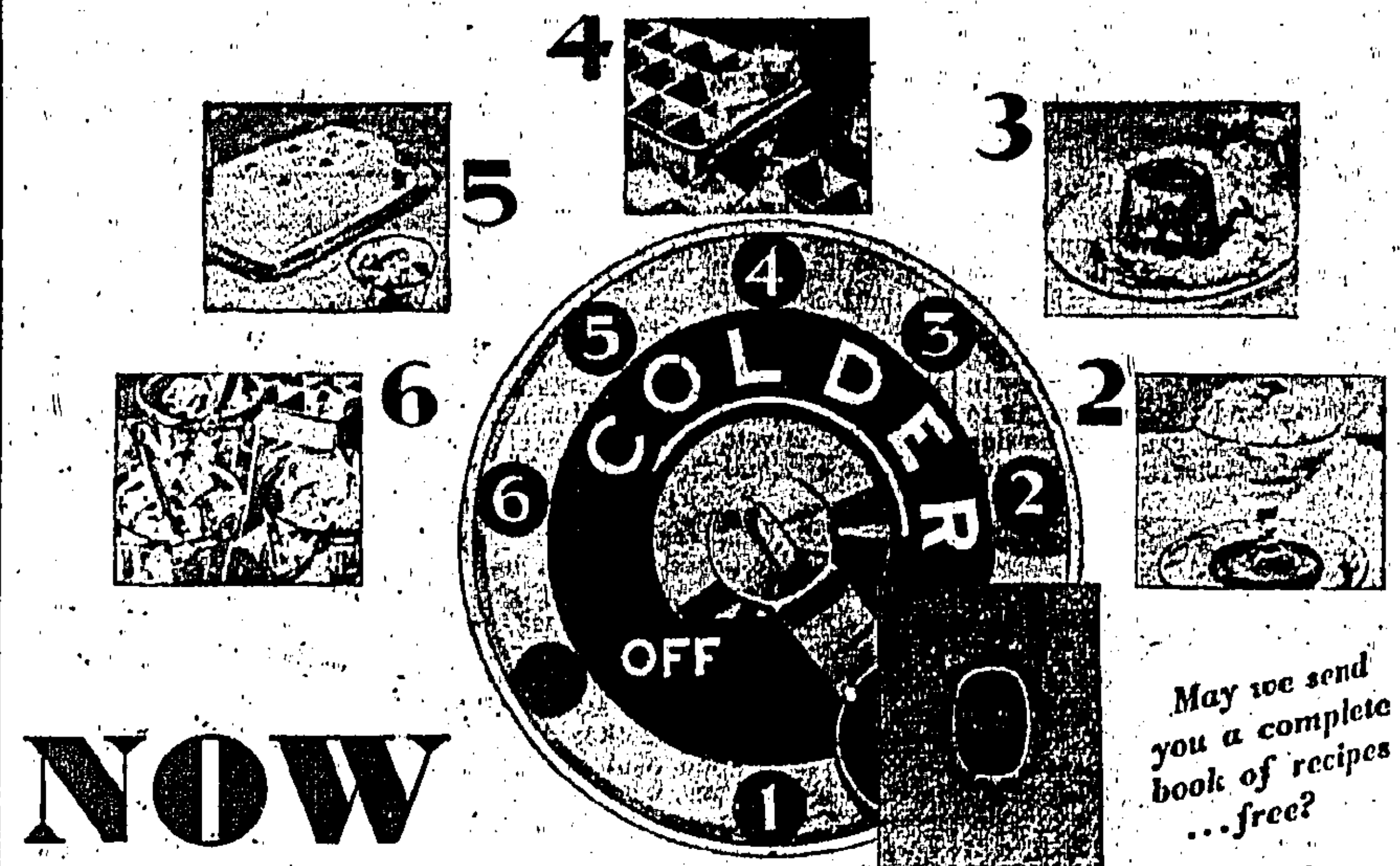
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1824.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:—ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BENCOLLEN, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, HONGKONG, KOBÉ, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SUEZ, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.
AGENCIES:—In all the principal towns of the world.
General Exchange and Banking Business transacted. Loans and overdrafts granted on approved security. Current and Fixed Deposit accounts opened.
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H. C. BOOTH, Acting Manager.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Wall Street, New York.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S.\$239,650,238.
BRANCHES IN:—ARGENTINE, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, ITALY, JAPAN, LONDON, MEXICO, PANAMA, PERU, PORTO RICO, SAO PAULO, SEATTLE, SINGAPORE, SOUTHERN AMERICA, VENEZUELA.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Travellers' Cheques, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the International Banking Corporation in San Francisco, Spain and the Philippines Islands, and also of The National City Bank of New York (France) S.A., in Paris and Nice.
F. MED. COURTNEY, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1929.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

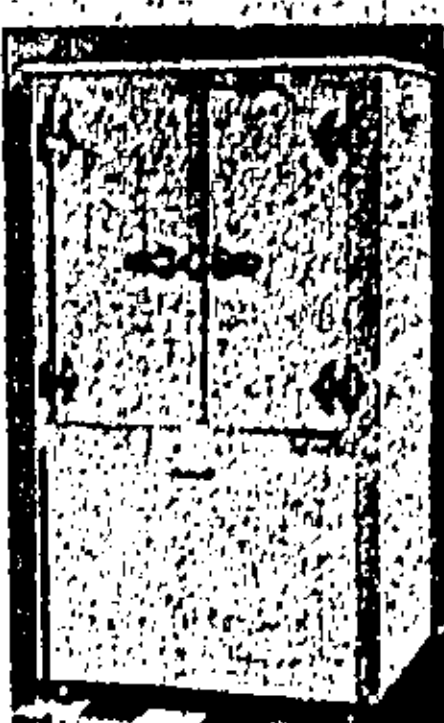
ESTABLISHED 1914.
Head Office:—Hongkong.
Authorized Capital \$11,000,000
Paid-Up Fund \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
BRANCHES:—Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and New York.
LONDON BANKERS:—The London Bank, Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
General Exchange and Banking Business transacted. Loans and overdrafts granted on approved security. Current and Fixed Deposit accounts opened.
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H. C. BOOTH, Acting Manager.



NOW you can make scores of delicious new salads and desserts with the Frigidaire "Cold Control"

THE sensational new Frigidaire "Cold Control" brings you an added service...a service that practically doubles the pleasure of having an automatic refrigerator in your home. It enables you to regulate, at will, the time required to freeze ice. It makes the preparation of unusual salads remarkably easy. It permits you to have delicious frozen desserts that require extreme cold...whenever you want them.
And the "Cold Control" is only one of many added features that Frigidaire now offers. Its power unit is extra-powerful yet incredibly quiet. You don't hear it start, stop, or run. And it is placed in the bottom of the cabinet...out of sight and out of the way. There is no exposed mechanism...nothing to catch dust or dirt.

The new Frigidaire cabinets are both practical and beautiful. They are remarkably easy to clean. The top is flat and usable. Shelves are waist-high from the floor and easy to reach. There is no stooping necessary.



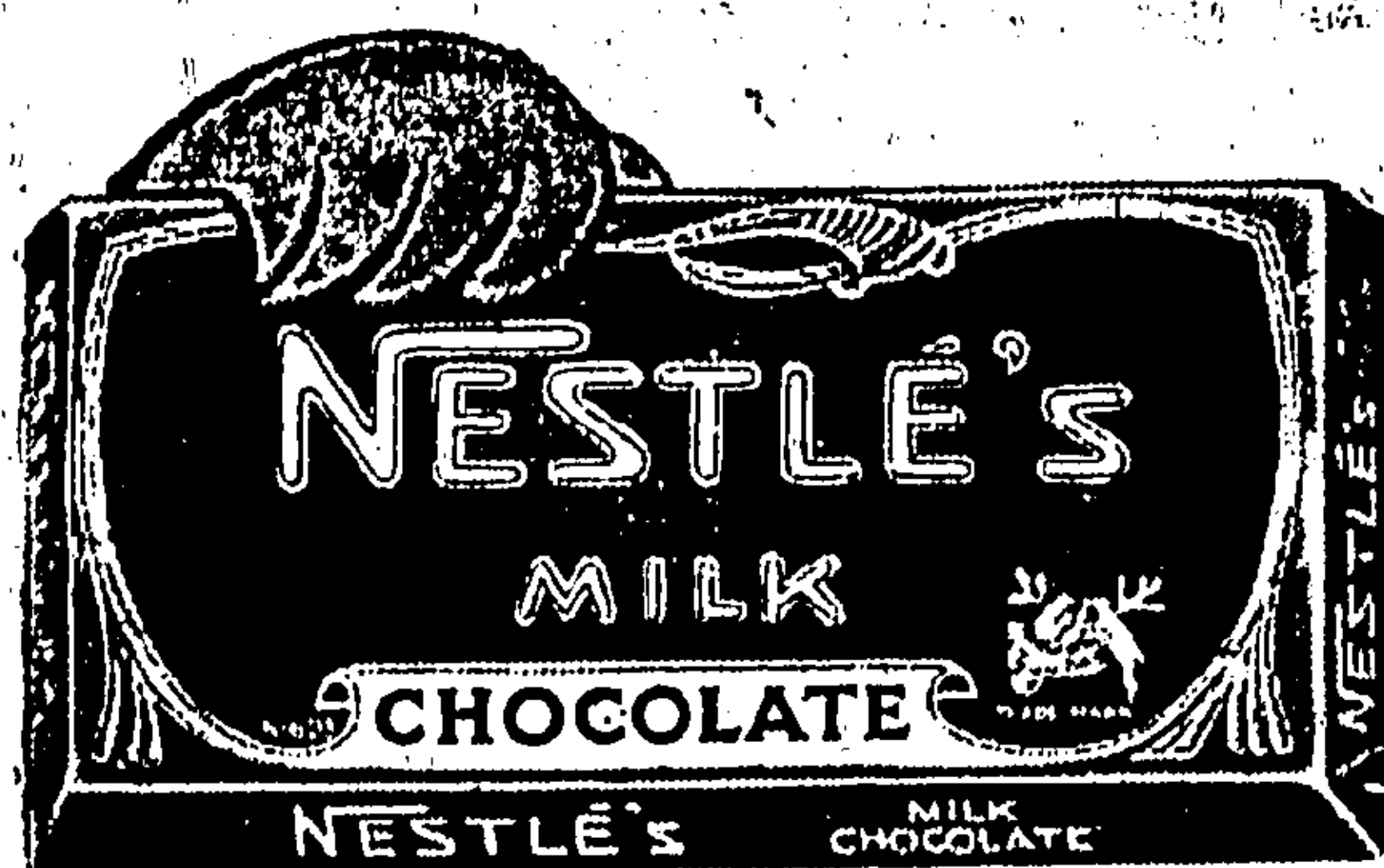
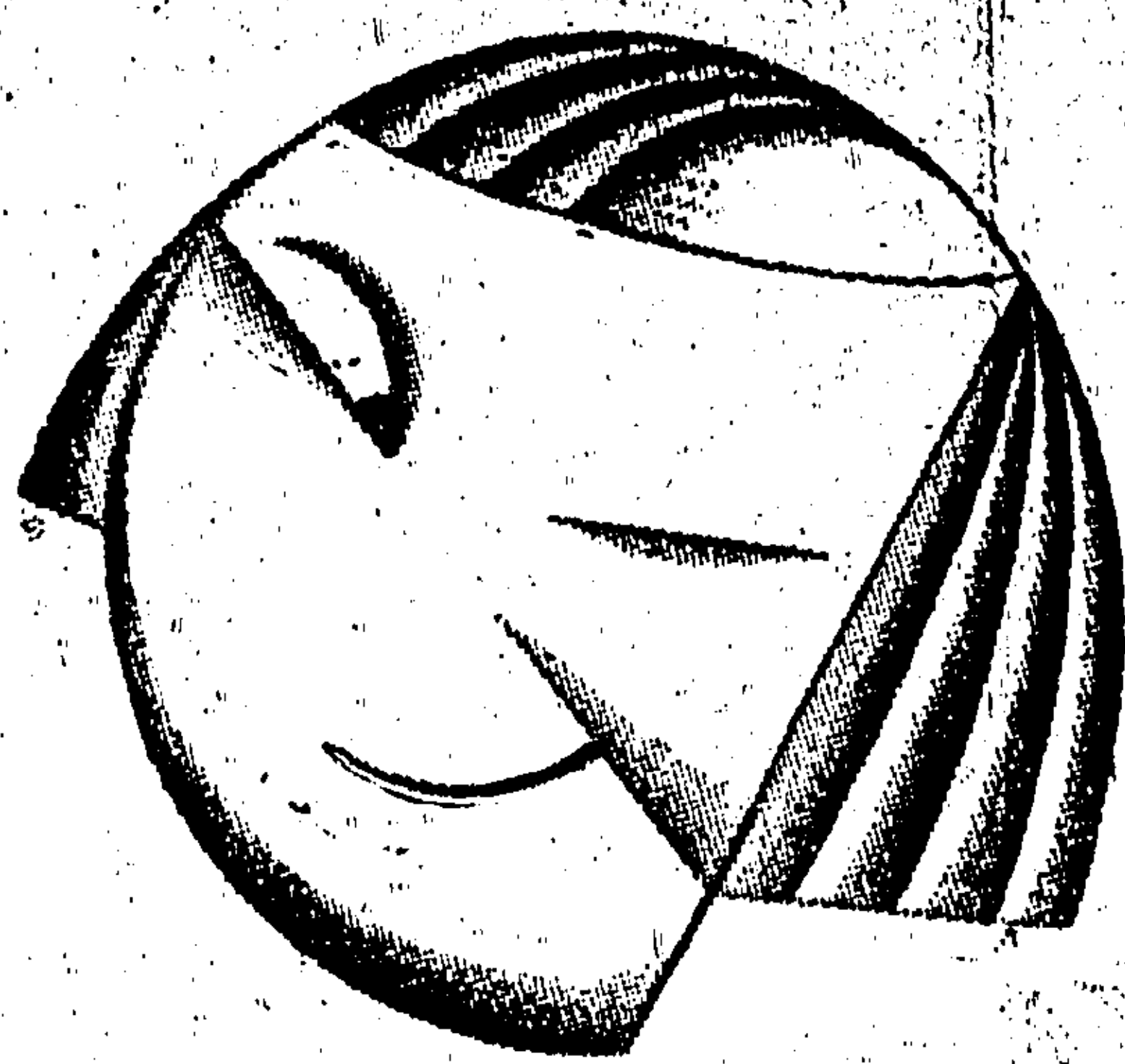
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More than a MILLION in use
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O clutching hand!
Our Jane has struck
Her darling brand!

NESTLÉ'S NAPOLITAINS

nice to hand round—nicer still to eat yourself! Wrapped
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KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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(6000 tons—specially built for the Tropics with
luxurious and airy saloons, staterooms and cabins)

Through Tropical Seas Along
Molucca Islands and Ball.

Leaving Hongkong 18th February
1930 at 11 a.m. arriving:—

MANILA	20th February
MENADO	25th February
TERNATE	26th February
AMBON	27th February
BANDA NEIRA	28th February
ALOR	2nd March
BALI	4th March
BATAVIA	6th March

Passage Fare First Class—
Guilders 1000.—£83.6.8—U.S.G.\$400

(Inclusive of shore excursions and sight seeing
tours at ports of call, except Manila.)

For particulars apply

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN
AND
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

METAL MARKETS.

MESSRS. RUDOLF WOLFF'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Rudolf Wolff and Co., in
their weekly report on the metal
markets, under date of January 8,
state:

Markets have been irregular,
displaying no outstanding fea-
tures, and the tendency remains
uncertain.

Tin.

Tin has been irregular. The
statistics published yesterday,
showing an increase of 2,524 tons
in the total visible supply, were if
anything rather worse than had
been expected, but the immediate
effect of their publication was
to some extent more than counter-
acted by reports that a certain
number of producers in the F.M.S.
had definitely agreed to a moderate
restriction of output during
Jan/Feb. Prices therefore, after
a weak opening yesterday, re-
covered quite sharply but the
advance failed to hold, the market
reacting to-day under the influence
of a little selling and liquidation,
buyers at the same time showing a
little more reserve. Sales in the
East during the week amounted to
1,175 tons; shipments thence for
the present month are estimated
at 9,000 to 9,500 tons. Premiums
on Straits and Banka Tins are
quoted at £2. and £3. (nom) re-
spectively. Demand on the part of
consumers in this country and on
the Continent remains dull, and
very quiet conditions are reported
from America. The market re-
mains in a sensitive condition and
the future is very undecided,
movements depending very largely
on the support which the market
receives, and ultimately on what-
ever success may attend the efforts
which are being made to redress
the present balance of supply and
demand by means of regulating
output.

Copper.

Copper has been irregular.
After earlier weakness, when the
three months' price declined to
£66.15.0, the market, following
some active support, sharply re-
covered. The firmer appearance
of the market stimulated a little
buying and occasioned some fairly
heavy bear covering, in face of
which sellers showed some re-
serve, and prices advanced more
sharply than was warranted by
the actual amount of business
transacted; but the upward move-
ment was not sustained, the
market reacting to-day in face of
some selling and liquidation,
buyers at the same time taking
less interest. There is apparently
no change in basic conditions: in
view of the high price of
Electrolytic and the general
circumstances of the market, there
is really very little confidence in
the future, and if the price is to
be maintained it can only be due
to the influence of effective
control.

Lead.

Lead has been steady. Except
for the irregular movements for
December which, as already
reported, resulted from an un-
expected delay in shipments,
the market presents little
or no change, and prices have
ruled very much the same.
The high figure paid for December
may be regarded as arising purely
out of a market condition, and
does not indicate any real scarcity
of metal available for actual re-
quirements. The market closes
quietly steady, and advancing
prices are scarcely expected at
this season of the year, unless
fairly active support is afforded.

Spelter.

Spelter has weakened further.
The close of the year produced its
accustomed quota of selling and
realisation which, meeting a
rather unwilling market, caused a
further recession in values.
Moreover, reports published in the
Press to the effect that the

LOCAL GOLF.

RESULT OF HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

The results of the Chinese New
Year competitions are to hand. No
less than 120 cards were taken out in
the Bogey Pool, the winners being
L.R. Andrews (5) and K.S. Robert-
son (6), who returned cards of two up
and divide. For the third prize the
following tied, all square: Capt. T.
Grant, T.C. Monaghan (10), H.H.
Pethick (18) and T. Ramsay (15).
Other scores were: M.G. Mills (13),
J. MacKnight (14), L.G. Dodwell
(5) and A. Leach (9), one down.

For the Medal competition 40 cards
were taken out and the results were
as under:

J. MacKnight	80-14=75 (1)
Comdr. Priestley	84-16=78 (2)
W.C. Shields	81-11=80
J.D. Thomson	82-13=80

K. S. Robertson returned 80-0=74
but wins the Bogey Pool on the same
card.

The four-ball foursomes was cancel-
led owing to lack of entries.

There were thirty-four entries for
the medal competition at Happy
Valley on February 2. E. Moore won
with a card of 80-18=62. Other
scores were:

A. E. Charman	88-18=70
R. C. Wallace	81-10=71
E. M. Hanlon	82-13=71
P. Morrison	86-13=73
J. D. Kinnaid	82-0=73

LOCAL BILLIARDS.

STEVENSON BEATEN BY CHINESE PLAYER.

Mr. Stevenson, the noted profes-
sional billiards player, played an
exhibition game of billiards at the
South China Athletic Association
last evening, and was beaten by Mr.
S. C. Kwok, the champion of the
Association, after playing an hour
and a half, as mutually arranged.

Mr. Kwok was at the top of his
form, playing accurately, while Mr.
Stevenson was nothing like his usual
self. Mr. Kwok led all the way till
Mr. Stevenson asked for a halt of
fifteen minutes. Kwok was then
leading by 313 to 286. When time
arrived, Kwok led by 411 to 302.

Stevenson congratulated Kwok for
his fine performance, and turned to
play a game of snooker with Mr.
Lau Po-ye, another member of the
Association. Stevenson gave away
fourteen points and proved his
ability by winning 72 to 42.

When playing billiards, the highest
break Stevenson could make was 51,
while Kwok had breaks of 37 (twice),
34 and 32.

LOCAL HOCKEY.

CLUB TO MEET NAVY IN SIM SHIELD TO-DAY.

The following will represent the
Hongkong Hockey Club in their
Sim Shield match with the Navy
on the U.S.R.C. ground at 4.30 p.m.
to-day.—C. L. Gregory, W.
Woodward, O. E. C. Marton, J.
Rodger, A. A. Dand (captain),
J. E. Noronha, H. Owen Hughes,
G. E. R. Divett, C. C. Francis,
E. J. R. Mitchell and D. M. Mc-
Dougal.

European Zinc Cartel had been de-
finitely abandoned, though by no
means unexpected, yet exercised a
further depressing influence.
Advices from the Continent are
none too reassuring; demand on
the part of consumers there also
has been dull and holders have
effected sales from time to time
against accumulating stocks.
Yesterday's market produced more
activity than has been witnessed
in the last fortnight or so, a large
amount of selling and liquidation
being met by a very active demand,
the low price having apparently at
last attracted some buying and
bear covering. The outlook, how-
ever, is still indefinite and depends
largely on the course of produc-
tion, which at present is more
than sufficient to meet require-
ments.

In the U.S.A., weakness has
also supervened, the market there
suffering from selling and liquida-
tion consequent upon a slackening
of demand and the high rate of
production.



"I wish I hadn't
ate that salad,
It's really made me
look quite pallid.
My whole interior's
all a quake....

BUT.....
What a difference
PINKETTES make!



Excessive **PINKETTES** Perfection
KEEP YOU WELL.
OBTAINABLE FROM CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

The G.E.C. your guarantee

POWER STATION EQUIPMENT
HAMS HALL
BIRMINGHAM
PRESIDENT CAPACITY 60,000 kw.

G.E.C.
SOLE
CONTRACTORS
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GENERATING
PLANT
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SWITCH GEAR

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., OF CHINA LTD.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

YOU CAN GET
"FINDLATER'S"
ON THE
FANLING TRAIN

THE Innocent Cheat

By Ruth Dewey Groves

THIS HAS HAPPENED.

Helen Page feels unhappy when the girls at boarding school tease her about posing as Miss Simplicity to please her handsome guardian, Leonard Brent, with whom they accuse her of being in love. And her roommate calls her a fool after they see him at the Ritz one day with another woman.

One day Brent's sister's maid looked on a bargainer who has fallen in a silly. He bends over to take the locket and hears mumbled words which cause him to try to save the old man. He learns that the lawyer's name is Charles Owens Nellin, that his wife is dead and that he has hidden a daughter from her wealthy grandfather, Cyril K. Cunningham, of New York.

Feeling as a newspaper man searching for story material, Brent, learns much of value to his plans from the corner store grocer who knows the history of the eccentric millionaire. He goes back and finds Nellin dead, and reflects that it is most fortunate for his purpose that the old man had registered under his second name, Owens.

Helen graduates and Brent says that he is now ready to reveal her history and the girl is amazed when he tells her that she is the heiress of Cyril K. Cunningham. He shows her the locket with a picture of Evangeline Cunningham in it and says it is her mother and that he had made her parents a solemn promise to educate her carefully and after she was grown take her to her grandfather.

CHAPTER X.

"Why, my dear," Brent said to Helen, "I've told you what I meant by that. It was only 'my crazy idea that I could control you through force of habit. I thought if you were used to giving in to me you would more readily consent to marry me.'"

His voice was thick with emotion, as though he made his confession by force of a tremendous will power. His aching was so clever that Helen sensed, as he hoped she would, his feeling of having blundered into a stupidity and his humility over it.

She sat very still for a moment, stirred by the emotion that rose within her own breast, savouring it, delighting in it.

But Brent's silence pressed her for an answer. She moved over closer to him.

"Leonard," she whispered, "it is the most natural thing in the world for me to do as you wish."

Her inference of surrender satisfied Brent. But his plans were too well laid to permit him to follow up the promise in her words. There must be, he conceived, a reluctance to accept her pledge. For it might possibly occur to her that his proposal had come upon the eve of her interview with her grandfather. If that interview should lead to a fortune for her, Brent wanted to be above the suspicion of having shown an eagerness to share it with her.

"Don't say that," he said rather sharply. "You make me feel like a blackguard. I was planning to take advantage of your youth and inexperience, Helen."

Helen sat away from him. She was startled.

"I had no right to dominate you," Brent went on, with enough apology in his voice to imply that his abruptness was called forth by his bad conscience.

"It doesn't matter that you wanted to do it," Helen sought to appease him. "I'd have turned to no one else but you anyway, Leonard."

"But I don't want you to feel that way now," he replied. "I want you to think only of yourself, Helen, and the promise that was made to your mother. Your life from now on may be far apart from mine. You mustn't be influenced by me, and what I have done to you."

"You cannot change it," Helen told him.

"But your grandfather may," Brent observed. "You are far too young to make important decisions that will affect your entire life. I am better informed than you are, my dear, and I know that anything you feel now will change."

Helen smiled with the superiority of youthful assurance. "My grandfather at least will have nothing to do with my decisions," she said.

"I think he will," Brent told her. "You're a lovely girl, Helen. I'm sure your grandfather will love you."

"Love me?" Helen repeated. "He couldn't expect me to return it."

Brent offered no further comment on the subject and gradually they fell to talking of other things. Helen enjoyed the drive to the city, the approach to the heart of it down Riverside Drive and the slow progress through traffic to the hotel where Brent had engaged a room for her.

She was a bit disappointed that he had given up the apartment he had occupied until a few months previous. It had been a charming place, not too mannish for feminine taste. Helen had dreamed of keeping house in it as Brent's ward until they sailed for Europe or some land even more remote.

Brent had let it go as Helen's graduation neared so that he would be free to sail immediately. That was before his meeting with Charles Nellin. Now he too regretted having given it up, as he hated the bother of settling again.

The home atmosphere, the suggestion of permanence afforded by housekeeping, would better suit his purpose at present than a hotel. He rather feared to introduce Helen to the excitement and pleasures of living in a metropolitan hotel. It might be too great an influence in turning her mind from settling down with him, he thought.

But there was the chance that her grandfather might remain firm against her, and the alternative of following his original plan of selling Carmel's place in his affairs with Helen. In which case they would soon move on, and there would be many hotels and few apartments.

Of Helen's opposition to her grandfather he took but little count. She was an emotional, sensitive girl. Should the old man appeal to her sympathy and seek her forgiveness for his harshness to her mother, Brent had no doubt Helen would grant both in great measure.

And the best card in his hand, the ace with which he hoped to take the winning trick, was Helen's present bitterness over the treatment her mother had received. Nothing could better convince Cunningham, Brent reasoned, that Helen was not seeking his riches.

Brent thought always now of Helen as Evangeline Cunningham's daughter. Diamond Page and his wife were no longer in his memory. He had discarded them.

And Helen had accepted his story as truth. It all fitted in so well with the past. She had grown up with the mystery of her identity—a mystery that fired her with desire to solve it.

Now she was eager to do what she must to keep faith with her father's promise to her mother, and show Leonard how little she cared for her grandfather's wealth.

The day following their arrival in New York Brent drove her up to Yonkers and to Bramblewood. It was less dreary-looking than on the occasion Brent first had seen it. To Helen it was the home of her mother and she looked at it with reverence.

They had come unannounced. Brent had not trusted Cyril Cunningham to welcome them. Should they fail of admittance today he proposed to approach in a different way.

But Mr. Cunningham did not refuse to receive them. Their message, brought to him by the butler, was simply that they had important information which they wished to deliver to him in person.

For many years Cyril Cunningham had been hoping to receive certain important information. His declining years were torn with a yearning that his stubbornness could not obliterate.

Few strangers came to his door, but those who did were welcome. And when Helen and Brent were shown into his private sitting room on the second floor he peered at them from dimming eyes with a feverish intensity.

Helen hesitated on the threshold, fighting to still the agitation that was causing her to tremble nervously. The room seemed to waver slightly and then her glance settled upon the aged man in the invalid's chair that was drawn close to a window.

His shrunken figure was lost in the folds of a loose dressing gown but the hands that rested upon the silver head of a heavy cane were evidence, in their frailty, of the man's feeble condition.

Helen did not, at that moment, feel pity for him. In spite of the picture he presented of belonging already to another world, she steeled herself to think only of her mother and the unhappiness she had known in this house.

The butler announced them and retired, but Brent noticed that an attendant whom he thought to be a valet or a nurse remained.

"Good morning, Mr. Cunningham," he said, advancing and bowing before the old man. He refrained from extending his hand; a point that did not escape Mr. Cunningham's notice.

Mr. Cunningham nodded and his own hands remained folded upon his cane. "Marks," he said to his attendant, "bring a chair close for Miss . . . Brent, I believe you said?" he finished, addressing himself to Leonard.

Brent silently inclined his head, and waited until Helen was seated before speaking again. Mr. Cunningham was offering apologies for being unable to rise to receive her. Helen answered with a faint smile and left the conversation to the two men.

Mr. Cunningham waved the servant aside, dismissing him, and turned back to Brent. "Your business is important," he queried, plainly striving to suppress some inner excitement.

"Quite," Brent replied, and then, without preamble: "It is in regard to your daughter's child—your granddaughter." As he spoke Brent kept his eyes upon Mr. Cunningham with an intent

AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The following quotations have been received from their correspondents Messrs. Hayden, Stone and Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Sassoon House Shanghai, (cable address: "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutilations.

New York, Feb. 4.

Tone of market.—Strong.	
Number of shares done.—Four million.	
American Smelting	77
Anaconda Copper	77
Baltimore & Ohio	117
Chrysler Motors	40
City Service Common	30
Curtis Wright Common	7
Eastman Kodak	102
Electric Bond and Share	95
General Motors	44
General Ry Signal	92
Gold Dust	46
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	74
Granby Consolidated	58
International Cement	58
Montgomery Ward	31
Nevada Consolidated	40
Radio	42
Sears Roebuck & Co.	98
Standard Oil Co. of New York	33
Union Carbide and Carbon	91
United States Steel	183

Presiding at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday Mr. G. R. Sayer, proposed the approval of the proposed programmes for latrine accommodation in Hongkong and Kowloon for the year 1931. The other business was formal. Those present in addition to the chairman were the Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. E. Wood (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. Wong Kwong-in and Mr. J. Watson (secretary).

gaze. He saw him start; saw his hands flutter on the cane head and heard him draw a sharp breath.

"My granddaughter!" It was barely a whisper, rather a thought that lived for an instant upon the air.

"Yes," Brent said. "Are you interested?"

The light that burned suddenly in the eyes that Mr. Cunningham lifted to search his own was sufficient answer for Brent. "You may, if you like, meet her," he said.

(To be Continued.)

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

OBSTRUCTION TIED ON THE LINE.

London, Jan. 6. A passenger train from West Croydon to Wimbledon had a narrow escape of being derailed near

Mitcham Junction Station yesterday afternoon.

The driver reported that the engine had struck some obstruction near Princes Ladies' Golf Club house.

Upon search being made, a heavy iron skidpan was found attached to one of the rails by a stout steel rope.

It had apparently been knocked off the rail by the steel guard of

the locomotive, but it was still firmly fastened.

Later railway officials found two youths on Mitcham Common who were alleged to have been seen on the line just before the train was due.

They were taken to Mitcham Junction and detained there until the arrival of the police.

Later, however, they were released.

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TAIPING	11th May	20th May

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ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHENONOEUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	12th Mar.
CHENONOEUX	25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	SPHINX	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May.	G. METZINGER	6th May.
SPHINX	20th May.	ANDRE LEBON	20th May.

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MOTOR CYCLE TRIAL RESULTS.

TWO RIDERS TIE IN FIRST PLACE.

B. S. Rogers, who rode an A.J.S. solo machine, and S. J. Clarke, who rode a P. and M. combination, tied for the first place in the motor cycle reliability trial run last Friday by the Motor Cycle Section of the H.K.V.D.C. The work of totalling the points lost by each competitor was completed late last night, when it was announced that Rogers and Clarke had lost six points each.

The following shows the points lost by all those who completed the course, competitors' numbers being given first:

(17) B. S. Rogers (A.J.S.)	6 points.
(24) S. J. Clarke (P. & M.)	6 points.
(3) F. S. W. Smith (Triumph)	8 points.
(18) D. Davies (B.S.A.)	11 points.
(1) H. G. Williams (Humber)	18 points.
(4) J. Barnes (A.J.S.)	20 points.
(37) W. L. E. Miller (Excelsior)	20 points.
(45) E. W. Tape (Sunbeam)	25 points.
(26) E. Marriott (Harley)	27 points.
(22) E. Zimmermann (Rudge White)	29 points.
(25) A. Gascon (Harley)	29 points.
(6) J. Purvis (B.S.A.)	34 points.
(28) A. Philipps (Harley)	35 points.
(35) J. C. Hughes (Indian)	36 points.
(36) W. C. Simpson (Harley)	37 points.
(34) L. C. Pennell (Raleigh)	40 points.
(44) B. H. Schroter (B.S.A.)	41 points.
(39) G. Gerer (F.N.)	42 points.
(30) W. H. Kwan (B.S.A.)	49 points.
(61) L. W. Walkinshaw (Triumph)	49 points.
(19) Lau Man Chun (Harley)	49 points.
(8) W. J. Woolley (A.J.S.)	50 points.
(27) S. G. Poole (Harley)	51 points.
(2) D. W. Gregory (Humber)	52 points.
(62) E. L. Groome (Brough)	55 points.
(41) J. J. Hirst (Norton)	59 points.
(33) E. J. J. Spradberry (Royal Enfield)	60 points.
(16) J. Hall (A.J.S.)	65 points.
(15) G. Lynn (Norton)	69 points.
(31) M. F. Olesen (Harley)	69 points.
(47) T. S. Chin (B.S.A.)	72 points.
(43) R. W. Sapsed (Raleigh)	73 points.
(32) J. E. Wilson (Gillet)	95 points.
(10) F. L. Parlon (Indian)	96 points.

The following riders did not complete the full course:

(6) C. Borandi (Ariel)	(7) C. L. Gregory (Mohe Goyon)
(12) W. G. Robinson (A.J.S.)	(14) O. A. Carvalho (Raleigh)
(20) H. Kew (Rudge White)	(21) H. G. Kew (Rudge White)
(23) G. R. Payne (Douglas)	(29) E. L. Pinguet (Harley)
(38) W. K. Chan (B.S.A.)	(40) T. S. Whitley

As in the former trial held in 1927, British machines have again carried off the awards. It is interesting to note that the winner of the former trial rode an A.J.S.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

DECREASE OF NEARLY 48,000,000 GALLONS.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, 3rd February, amounted to 1,097.85 million gallons, showing a decrease of 47.80 million gallons during the past week; the amount collected from streams being 2.95 million gallons.

The week's consumption amounted to 50.75 million gallons.

Kowloon Supply.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, 3rd February, amounted to 430.14 million gallons, showing a decrease of 2.69 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 23.74 million gallons, not including 1.39 million gallons supplied to Water Boats at Lai Chi Kok.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 22.44 million gallons.

(A.J.S.), (42) R. C. Wittchell (Norton), (46) H. Braga (Indian), (48) R. R. Winsor (Norton), (49) Foo Eng Keng (A.J.S.), (50) H. S. Chippingdale (Zenith).

The Winning Team.

Eight teams of three riders each competed in the trial, but of these the members of only four teams completed the entire course.

The team prize goes to the following:

Williams	18 points lost
Rogers	6
Clarke	6
Total	30

Scoring by the other teams was as follows:

Purvis	34
Smith	8
Barnes	20
Total	62

Gascon	29
Marriott	27
Poole	51
Total	107

Olesen	69
Miller	20
Groome	55
Total	144

Where Points Were Lost.

Rogers and Clarke have tied for the cup confined to members of the Motor Cycle Section and also for the first award in the open section. It is interesting to note that both lost their points on the secret checks, coming through the remainder of the checks with perfectly clean sheets. Smith lost his points in the open checks, as did Davies. Williams was caught at two of the secret checks.

As in the former trial held in 1927, British machines have again carried off the awards. It is interesting to note that the winner of the former trial rode an A.J.S.

LOCAL RADIO.

PROGRAMME OF RECORDS FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's Wireless Programme Broadcast by ZBW, on 355 meters, 5.00-6.00 p.m. Programme of Columbia records by courtesy of Messrs. Anderson.

"The New Moon—Vocal Gems" (Hammerstein and Romberg). The Columbia Light Opera Company. "The Train That's Taking You Home" (Will Fyfe). "Sheila McKay" (McKenzie). "Will Fyfe."

"Lucky Girl—Selection" (Furber, Weston, Lee and Chariz). Jack Payne and the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

"I'm Just A Vagabond Lover" (Vocal). "Honey." Oscar Grogan.

"Merrie England—Selection" (E. German). Regimental Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards.

"The Schoolmaster and the Boy" (Ronald Jenks). Comedy Sketch by Cicely Courtneidge.

"The Band Leader" (arr. H. Hughes). "John-Jo" (Rowe and McMurren). "Hydroplan—Waltz" (Jos. F. Watt). "Jolly Fellow—Waltz" (Lustige Bruder). New Concert Orchestra Conducted by Arlon Weiss.

6.00-7.00 p.m. Chinese programme. 7.00-8.00 p.m. Experimental programme. 8.00 p.m. Lecture by Mr. D. F. Davis.

"Up Boys and Atom." 9.15 p.m. Programme of Columbia records supplied by courtesy of Messrs. Anderson.

"Carneval Overture" (Dvorak). Sir Hamilton Harty and the Halle Orchestra.

"The Student Prince—Serenade." "The Student Prince—Drinking Song." Raymond Marlowe, Paul Clemon, Olaf Olson and Chorus with His Majesty's Theatre Orchestra.

"Classica, Selection." (arr. Montague Ewing). Organ Solo by Quentin M. Maclean.

"The New Moon—Love, Come Back to Me." "The New Moon—One Kiss." Evelyn Laye and Chorus with Drury Lane Theatre Orchestra.

"Up in the Mornin' Early" (Hamilton and MacKenzie). "Castles in the Air" (Traditional). Margaret F. Stewart.

"Norwegian Rhapsody" (Lalo). Orchestra Symphonique (of Paris) Sous la Direction de Pierre Chagnon.

"On the Road" (E. Longstaffe). "The Gay Highway" (E. Lockton and F. Drummond). Robert Easton, Bass with Piano.

"Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 1 in F." (Liszt, arr. Sear). "Aida—Grand March" (Verdi). Milan Symphony Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Cav. L. Molnari.

10.30 p.m. Close down.

machine, Rogers riding a similar mount in Friday's event. E. Marriott will win the cup presented by Mr. A. Gascon for the best performance of a Harley Davidson machine. There were more of these machines entered in the trial than any other.

The leading riders are to be warmly congratulated on especially fine performances in a trial which proved both a test of reliability and endurance.

It has been suggested that the silver cups which constitute the awards should be presented at a dinner to be attended by competitors, observers and others connected with the trial which it is proposed to hold in the near future at Messrs. Lane Crawford's restaurant. Competitors and observers willing to attend such a function are requested to notify the Secretary as early as possible.



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 Pres. Cleveland Sun., Feb. 15, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce Sun., Mar. 1, 6 p.m.

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TO SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Hosang Kumsang Namsang	Thurs. 13th Feb at 3 p.m. Tues. 18th Feb at 3 p.m. Mon. 24th Feb at 3 p.m.
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DOMINION RIGHTS.

MORE POWERS PROPOSED BY CONFERENCE.

London, Feb. 4.

The principal recommendations of the report on Dominion status, are:—

Firstly, the Parliament of the United Kingdom should pass legislation to establish that the power of disallowance of Dominion Legislation, which has not been exercised since 1873, is no longer claimed, that the Governor-General cannot be instructed to refuse assent, and that the Dominions should at their discretion be free to abolish his power of reservation.

Secondly, that the Dominion legislation should have full extra-territorial operation.

Thirdly, that the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 be superseded by an Act declaring the full powers of the Dominion Parliament.

Fourthly, that all doubt be removed as to the full and complete power of any Dominion Parliament to enact legislation regarding merchant shipping, with full power over all ships in its own territorial waters, and over its own registered ships. In this regard it is added that there was a strong presumption in favour of concerted action between members of the British Commonwealth in shipping matters, but this concerted action must, from its nature, result from voluntary agreements by members of the Commonwealth.—British Wireless.

NANYANG BROS.

SHANGHAI FACTORIES SUSPEND.

The sudden suspension of work in the Shanghai factories on Monday of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., and reports of losses by the Company in 1929 to the extent of \$2,000,000.00 caused wild rumours when the news was received here yesterday morning.

In this connection, a representative of the Press interviewed the Superintendent Director of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. in Hongkong, Mr. Chen Lim-pak, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Chen said that the suspension of the factories in Shanghai was known to the Hongkong management several weeks ago. There were three causes why the sudden suspension was necessary, said Mr. Chen. Firstly, the recent sensational drop in the value of silver had caused a serious obstacle to the business of the Company which has to rely on Virginia for the supply of tobacco leaf.

He explained that the majority of the higher grade cigarettes of the Company are made from Virginia leaves, while some of the cheaper brands are made of China tobacco, from Kirin, Heilungkiang and Honan Provinces. Following the heavy drop in the value of silver, the Nanyang Company was in a distinct exchange disadvantage, with the result that an increase in the price of some of the higher grade cigarettes was contemplated.

Mr. Chen said that for several weeks following the drop of the silver dollar, the Nanyang Company was able to sell cigarettes at the normal price and this was principally due to the large stock of Virginia leaf in hand. Recently the stock of leaf was exhausted and the management, finding itself in a difficult position regarding an increase in the price of its cigarettes, decided to suspend the factories pending a thorough re-organisation.

3,000 Workers Affected. Mr. Chen mentioned that the suspension will afford opportunity of the Company to purchase some new machinery for the Shanghai factories, where some of the machines were found to be out-of-date. Answering a query, Mr. Chen said that about 3,000 Chinese workers in Shanghai will be thrown out of employment for the time being, but they will be compensated with reasonable remuneration.

The Curse of War. Mr. Chen Lim-pak further explained that while the supply from Virginia was affected by the exchange, the supplies from Kirin and Heilungkiang were seriously handicapped by the lack of communications and high cost of transportation in Manchuria, consequent on the months of continuous Soviet attack on Chinese territory. In Honan, where large quantities of tobacco leaves were shipped to Shanghai annually, the revolt of the Kuomintang and, later, the Tang Seng-chi rebels, also hindered communications. All these factors had combined to make the suspension in the Shanghai factories a necessity. Mr. Chen expects that the suspension will last about three months. Not only is the Nanyang Tobacco Company affected, but it is estimated that well over 20 small Chinese tobacco companies in Shanghai will also have to suspend work or close down entirely on account of the high exchange and unstable political situation in Manchuria and Central China.

Denying the rumours in circulation in Hongkong concerning the

SOVIET ULTIMATUM.

NANKING'S REPUDIATION OF MEMORANDUM.

Shanghai, Feb. 4.

The Soviet Government has presented another ultimatum to the National Government, through the Soviet Consul at Harbin, in connection with the fresh crisis in Manchuria following Nanking's repudiation of the Habarovsk Protocol, signed between the Manchurian delegate, Mr. Tsai Yun-sheng, and the Soviet plenipotentiary.

The latest telegraphic messages from Harbin state that the ultimatum contains four fresh demands. Firstly, the Soviet Government calls the attention of Nanking urging it immediately to appoint a plenipotentiary to proceed to Moscow where the final conference will be held on February 15. The Soviet demands that no attempt on the part of Nanking should be made to change the location or attempt postponement of the conference.

Chinese Strike Resented.

The ultimatum states that while Soviet officials are reorganising the work on the Chinese Eastern Railway it is regretted that some Chinese workers struck work, with the nefarious intention to hinder the Soviet administration. The Soviet authorities request the co-operation of the Chinese Government to curb Chinese strikers and any other form of anti-Soviet activities in Manchuria. The ultimatum states that unless Nanking will comply with the foregoing terms, the Soviet Government will deem it expedient to maintain large contingents of troops along the C.E.R.

The Soviet Note concludes by expressing hope of an early solution of the present imbroglio between Nanking and Mukden and of the former's insistence on the repudiation of the Habarovsk Protocol.

Mukden's Attitude.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian Government, has telegraphed to General Mo Teh-hui, Chinese president of the C.E.R. now on a visit to Nanking, requesting the latter not to assume the portfolio of Chinese plenipotentiary to the Moscow conference if Nanking still repudiates the Habarovsk Memorandum.

Another obstacle to an early settlement of the C.E.R. dispute has arisen by the Nanking demand that the final conference shall not be held at Moscow, whereas in the Habarovsk Protocol one of the terms states the conference shall be held at Moscow.

alleged bankruptcy of the Shanghai branch of the Nanyang Company. Mr. Chen Lim-pak said that his Company has a reserved fund of \$4,000,000.00 and an authorized capital of \$16,000,000.00 and therefore there was no cause for alarm because the loss last year amounted to \$2,000,000.00.

Hongkong Not Affected.

Mr. Chen Lim-pak said that there are about 2,000 men and women working in the Hongkong factories of the Company, at Wan-chai and Causeway Bay, and that these workers will not in the least be affected. It is, in fact, the policy of the Company to increase the amount of working in Hongkong in order to meet the demand for cigarettes in North China, pending the normal resumption of the Shanghai factories.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship "ANDRE LEBON"

Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1930.

From MARSEILLES &c.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday, the 6th February, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 5th February, 1930.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1930.

HEROIN FOR CHINA.

GENEVA DELEGATE EXPLAINS IMPORT ATTEMPT.

Geneva, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Opium Traffic discussed the unsuccessful attempt to import four tons of heroin to China in 1928.

Replying to Mr. Lyall of Britain in connection with the matter, Mr. Woo Kai-seng said the import certificate was issued by a former Minister in Peking. He regretted to say that the issue of such certificates had been fairly frequent. The Nanking Government considered all these certificates illegal and had forbidden their circulation. The arrest of the person concerned in the case had been ordered, but it was feared that the man had absconded.—Reuter.

THE MAY 30 AFFAIR.

SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI CLAIMS.

Shanghai, Feb. 4.

By the Municipal Council increasing its compassionate grant to relatives of victims of the shooting incident in Nanking Road on May 30, 1925, from \$75,000 to \$150,000, a complete settlement has been reached.

There has been intermittent agitation over this question since the incident.

A settlement has been reached partly through the good offices of Yu Ya-ching, who accepted the sum officially in satisfaction of all claims against the Council.—Reuter.

INDIANS ON STRIKE.

125,000 RAILWAY WORKERS INVOLVED.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

A strike has started on the Great India Peninsular Railway, involving 125,000 men, but the services are being maintained generally.

The men demand improved wages and conditions.—Reuter.

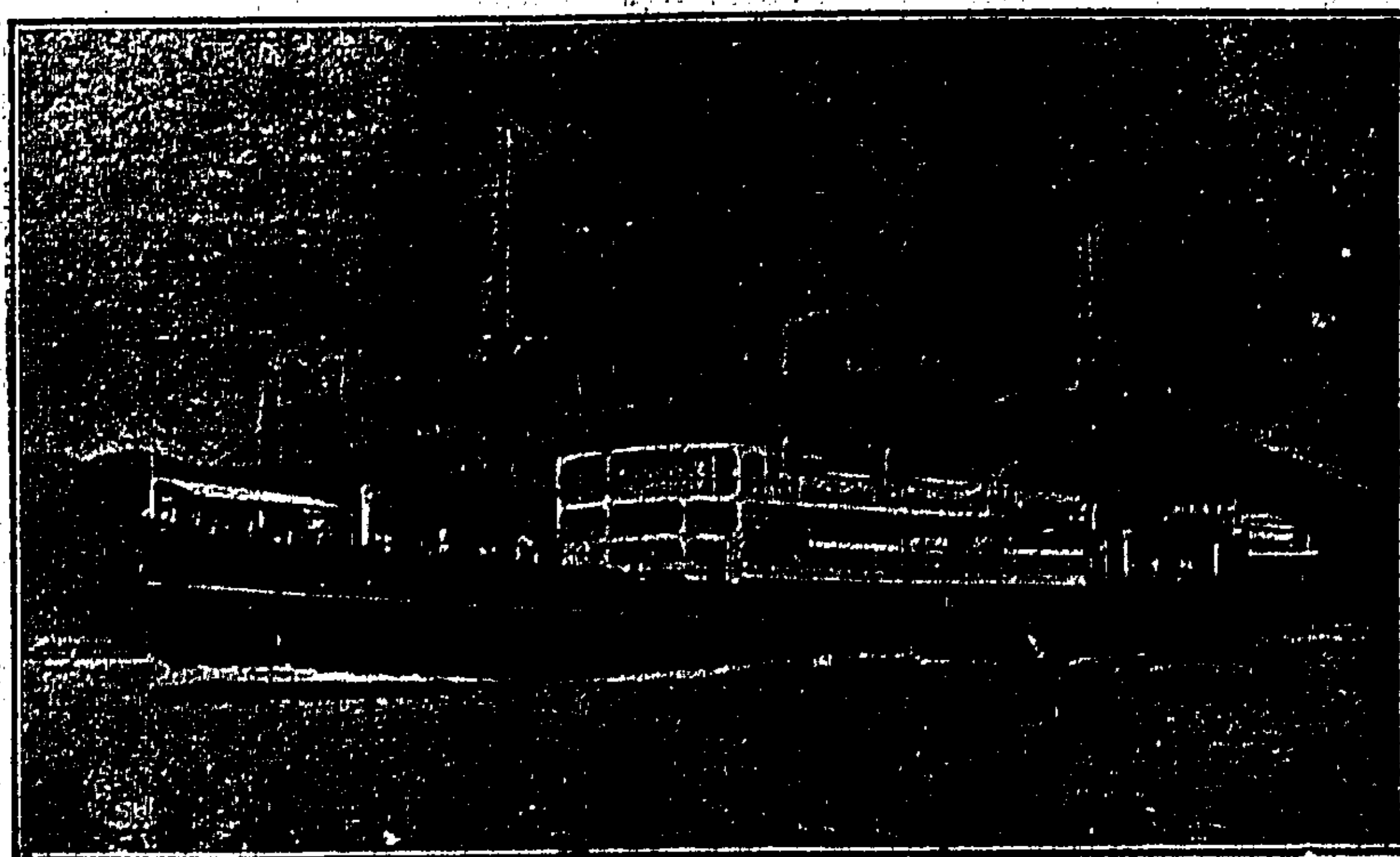
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KARMALA	9,128	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Hull
KIDDERPORE	5,334	19th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay
MACEDONIA	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles & L'don
MASHMIR	8,985	8th Mar.	M'les, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm, & A'werp

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TALMA	10,000	8th Feb. 3 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	7,341	13th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	25th Feb.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	11th Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	14th Mar.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

(Calls Rangoon.)

B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

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TANDA	6,956	28th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
NELLORE	6,853	2nd May.	Sydney and Melbourne.

(Calls Port Holland.)

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The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, Kalambangan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. French Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

*ALIPORE	5,273	11th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KALYAN	9,144	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yok.
TILAWA	10,006	20th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
TALAMBA	8,018	21st Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
RAWALPINDI	16,619	23rd Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yok.

(Cargo only.)

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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GLEN LINE.

Fare Hongkong to London \$32.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAIT'S & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	12th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	13th Mar.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	7th May.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	4th June.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	13th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	6th Mar.
Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE"	14th Mar.

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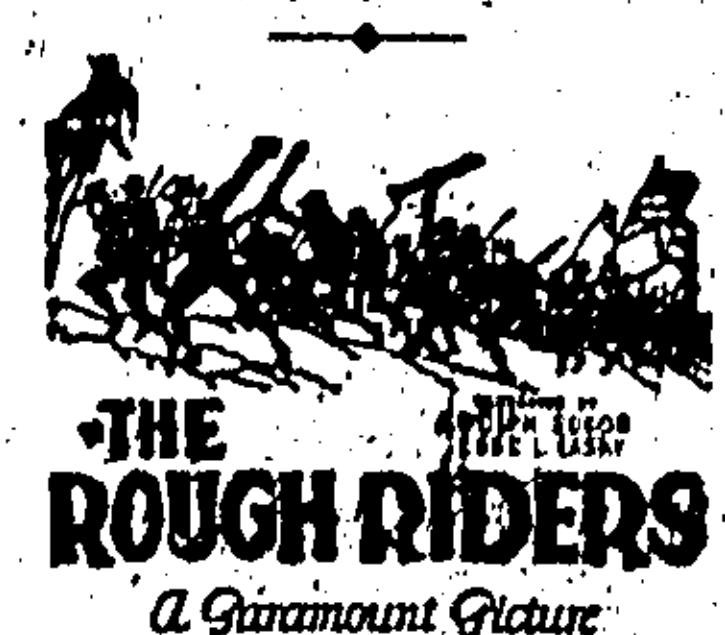
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MAJESTIC
 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

FLYING TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

UNAUTHORISED AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

GRANTS FOR WIDOWS.

London, Feb. 4.

The Air Accidents Investigation Committee at Melbourne, Australia, has reported regarding the seaplane tragedy on January 6th, in which Captain the Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, Flight-Lieutenant Briggs and Leading-Aircraftsman Ewen were killed.

The report states that the flight was undertaken to give Captain Grosvenor instruction in operating an amphibian machine which was being flown under dual control. Authority was not obtained to make the flight under such conditions, and the flight was quite unauthorised.

There was no evidence of engine failure or structural defect, and the accident was apparently due to some crisis in the course of instruction.

The Air Board recommends £500 compensation each for the widows of Briggs and Ewen.

When the accident occurred, Capt. Grosvenor was preparing for a flight from Australia to England. The seaplane crashed from a height of 400 feet into the sea at Port Phillip Bay, in Victoria.

Captain Grosvenor, who was only 25 years of age took up flying after he arrived in Australia in 1928, bought a D. H. Mohr plane, and last summer flew round Australia, a distance of 8,000 miles in 31 days.—*British Wireless.*

LIBERAL LABOUR CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

after, to the industrial and political salvation of Britain and of the British Empire.

"We beg the Prime Minister to forget 1924. The present circumstances are radically different. The Liberal leader only asks that he shall be consulted on the matters for which he is expected to make himself partly responsible. But how on earth could any great statesman ask less? It is an elementary condition. Liberalism to a man and a woman will support him on this issue; for it is, capable of being stated at need with an overwhelming power of reason which would hold Liberalism together as at the last General Election and probably increase its strength.

Mr. Lloyd George has completely found himself in this Parliament. His genius, in all its boldness, force, suppleness, and humour, is not only fully recovered, but matured. This is our considered judgment, and without hesitation we put it on record. He is the master of debate and the arbiter of the present House of Commons, whoever likes these facts or not.

"Amidst the pending and grave tests in industrial, Indian, and Anglo-American affairs, this Government without a majority of its own cannot have sufficient authority without Mr. Lloyd George and the co-operation he has offered.

"Should that co-operation be refused, Mr. Lloyd George and no other, will stand in reserve as Britain's and the Empire's man of emergency; and the nation will need him as much as it ever needed him in the War."

WEDNESDAY TROUCE GRIMSBY.

ST. MIRREN WIN SCOTTISH CUP REPLAY.

London, Feb. 4.

At Paisley to-day, in a Scottish Cup re-play, St. Mirren defeated Forfar Athletic by three goals to nil.

In an English League, First Division, match, played at Grimsby, Sheffield Wednesday, the league leaders and champions, defeated Grimsby Town by five clear goals.—*Reuter.*

The First Division table now reads:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Wednesday	25	10	6	4	69	50	58
Manchester U.	25	14	6	6	63	47	54
Derby	25	14	4	8	51	47	52
Leeds	25	14	2	10	50	37	50
Blackburn	25	12	5	11	69	65	29
Huddersfield	27	12	5	10	40	44	29
Liverpool	27	12	5	10	46	58	29
Aston Villa	28	12	4	10	53	62	28
Leicester	27	12	4	11	57	58	28
Bolton	27	10	7	10	50	42	27
Middlesbrough	27	12	3	12	55	55	27
Sheffield U.	27	11	4	12	56	55	26
Burnley	27	9	7	11	55	64	25
Manchester U.	27	11	3	13	43	54	25
Portsmouth	26	8	10	14	44	42	24
Birmingham	26	8	7	11	42	40	23
Arsenal	26	9	5	12	40	38	23
West Ham	27	9	5	13	54	56	22
Sunderland	26	8	7	11	43	51	22
Everton	27	6	9	12	47	57	21
Grimsby	26	8	4	14	46	68	20
Newcastle	26	9	2	15	47	69	20

CLAIM AGAINST A MANAGER.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE DISPUTE IN PENANG.

UNAUTHORISED ITEM.

Penang, Jan. 28.

In the Supreme Court yesterday an action was commenced in which Messrs. Pritchard & Co., of Penang, are suing Mr. J. H. Saunders, till recently manager of the Ipoh branch of the firm, for the recovery of the sum of \$2,200 alleged to have been wrongfully drawn by him in respect of house allowance at the rate of \$100 a month.

The statement of claim of the plaintiffs says that the defendant was employed at \$750 a month, without allowances of any kind. Subsequently he went to Penang to act during the managing director's absence, for which he received an extra \$100 as allowance. On June 28, 1929, the defendant was given three months' notice.

From the accounts sent in by the Ipoh branch there was subsequently discovered the item, "\$100 for house allowance for Mr. Saunders." This was the first intimation the plaintiffs had of it and it was totally unauthorised.

On August 10, 1929, the defendant came to Penang for an interview with the managing director, who strongly objected to the drawing of these sums and the defendant promised to refund them.

Plaintiffs' Promises.

The defendant states that the plaintiffs undertook to provide him with a furnished house with a value of not less than \$100 a month. They authorised him to purchase a house in Ipoh, which he did for \$21,000. At the time of the purchase the dwelling was occupied. He then came to Penang to act as general manager, for which he received \$100 extra.

When Mr. Souter returned from leave the firm continued to pay him the \$100 per mensem extra, making his pay \$850 a month, while also agreeing to furnish him with a house in Ipoh free of rent. The purchased house, however, was still occupied and the tenant continued to remain in it with the consent of the plaintiffs. The defendant thereupon collected the rent and paid the same to the plaintiffs, drawing \$100 per mensem as house allowance.

The defendant denies that the plaintiffs are entitled to the amount claimed and counter claims for \$1,700, being a bonus in respect of two months' salary for 1928 and 1929, plus \$5,100 in respect of six months' leave pay, making in all \$6,800.

Mr. Terrell is appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. Crabb Watt for the defendant.

Opening the case for the defence Mr. Crabb Watt submitted that the plaintiffs had failed to show that the sum of \$1,700, being two months' bonus, was undisputed. Counsel therefore contended that the defendant was entitled to judgment for this amount.

Manager's Evidence.

Mr. Saunders gave evidence at some length, saying that on his return to the Ipoh branch, after having acted in Penang as general manager during Mr. Souter's absence, the latter having returned, said to him: "Our wish is that your salary should approximate \$1,000 a month."

While acting for Mr. Souter, witness said, he received \$100 a month extra, making \$850 in all. When Mr. Souter returned he told defendant that this extra \$100 would be made permanent, so when Mr. Souter said, "We wish your salary should approximate \$1,000," witness made up the amount as follows: salary \$850, value of furnished house in Ipoh \$150.

Cross-examined by Mr. Terrell, witness said that he credited himself with \$100 per month not as house allowance but as extra remuneration to which he considered himself entitled. He charged house rent when he felt like it—when he felt he was entitled to it.

When Mr. Souter asked him to cease signing himself as acting director he refused because he thought it was not in the fitness of things that he should sign as branch manager when he was acting as director. Rather than sign as branch manager when acting as director he preferred to leave.

"Useless, Brainless, Worthless."

The final interview with Mr. Souter before his sailing for Home was a stormy one, witness said. Mr. Souter was abusive and called him the most useless, brainless, worthless man he had ever met. Witness tried not to be angry but Mr. Souter was angry throughout the whole interview. He tried to find out what witness intended to do, what his intentions regarding the future were. Witness told Mr. Souter that this was not his business.

Defendant said that he considered himself entitled to a passage to England as well as leave pay. Judgment was reserved.

POLICE SERGEANT ATTACKED.

STONED BY CROWD OF YOUNG CHINESE STUDENTS.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Whilst escorting a man, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, an Indian Police Sergeant was attacked by a crowd of Chinese students in Jordan Road on Monday night, some of the lads throwing stones and others striking the officer over the head.

A sequel to the incident was the appearance of two youths before Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on charges of throwing stones to the danger of the public and of assaulting the sergeant.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty.

Detective Sergeant Fitches said that at 9 o'clock on Monday night the Indian was escorting a man to the Station. The man had been making himself objectionable in the street, but was not completely drunk. A crowd of students had been assaulting him when the sergeant arrived. Whilst the two men were on their way to the Station, the crowd started to throw stones at them, the sergeant being struck across the head.

The Sergeant returned to the Station and a party of detectives went to the scene, but the crowd had then dispersed. The officer said he would be able to recognise some of the youths, and yesterday he saw the defendants in the street and arrested them.

His Worship asked what the motive of the youths had been, and Detective Sergeant Fitches replied that they had been "pulling the leg" of the drunken man.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship discharged the defendants, remarking that it was possible, although he would not say probable, that the Indian had made a mistake in identity. The defendants would be given the benefit of the doubt.

SLOWING DOWN ON TIN FIELDS.

WIDE ACCEPTANCE OF RECENT PROPOSALS.

BOLIVIAN SUPPORT.

London, Feb. 4.

The Council of the Tin Producers' Association have endorsed the decision of the Executive Committee, recommending that throughout 1930 all mining shall cease from ten o'clock on Saturday evenings to six o'clock on Monday mornings, and that mining operations shall cease for a week of seven clear days in both January and February, and, if necessary, in March.

The purpose of the production curtailment plan is to adjust the balance between supply and demand without causing an excessive increase in price.

It was stated that Malaya has already started to retard production, that Nigeria had adopted an alternative method of retarding output on a tonnage basis, and that Bolivia had adopted a still more substantial curtailment programme.

Conversations are still proceeding with interests in the Dutch East Indies, while the operating companies in Cornwall, South Africa, Australia and the Belgian Congo supported the Council's recommendations.

Over sixty tin-mining concerns in Malaya have already taken steps to follow the recommendations of the Association, and the decision of Bolivia to co-operate has been warmly welcomed, as a rise in price is certain.—*Reuter.*

SERIOUS BRIBERY CHARGES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

lice had no objection to returning it.

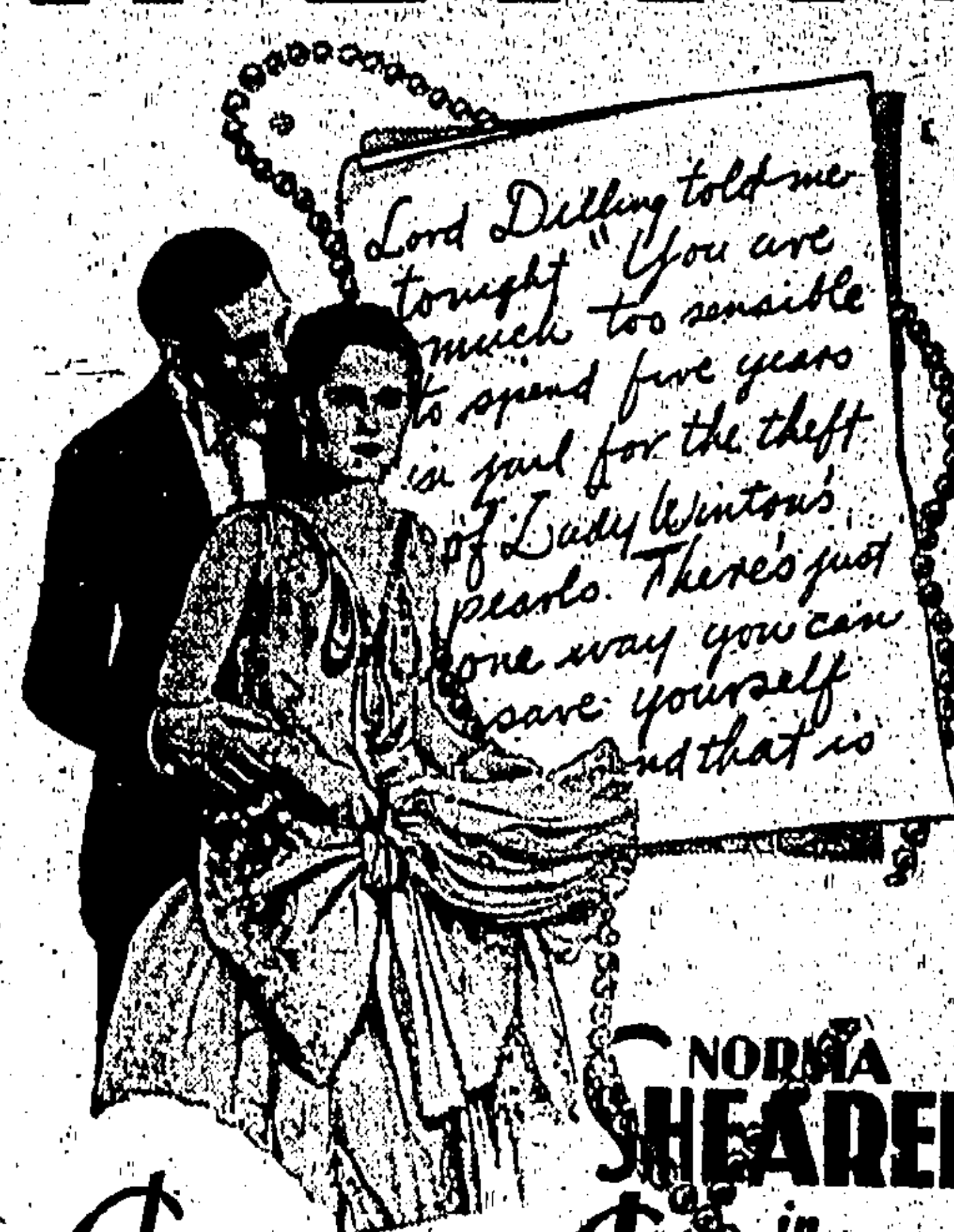
No Bail.

His Worship suggested that the police should retain part of the money in the event of the charges being proved. He mentioned that the victimised people might be reimbursed.

Mr. Remedios applied for bail, but his Worship said he was disinclined to allow bail in the case, which was a serious one.

The hearing was fixed for the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday next.

THE STEALER



Lord Dilling told me tonight "You are much too sensible to spend five years in jail for the theft of Lady Winton's pearls. There's just one way you can save yourself and that is"

THE SMART STAGE PLAY OF LONDON'S UPPER CRUST AND UNDERWORLD COMES NOW AS NORMA SHEARER'S FINEST ACHIEVEMENT

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

HEARST METROPHONE NEWS

S E E The Changing of Guards at Buckingham Palace
 Jax Auer teaching how to retain girlish figure
 Opening of International air route between N.Y. and Montreal

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